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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Litvinoff Visits Washington

President Will Define Issues

Danzig Sees New Difficulties

Paris Gets Rochambeau Statue

Britain Will Pay Debt Token

Baldwin Is From Lowell, Mass.

WORLD attention is attracted as Maxim Litvinoff lands at New York and goes to Washington to discuss American recognition of Russia with the President. Mr. Litvinoff is suave, jovial, complimentary. He has no thought but that recognition will readily be arranged; he believes the necessary adjustments could be made in half an hour. "There is a solid basis for economic, scientific and cultural coöperation which would be to the advantage of both countries." He says the Soviet Union is inspired by the example of the United States in subordinating natural forces to the needs of humanity. Neatly he sums up what he hopes the conferences will do—"Legalise the reciprocal gravitation of the two nations."

* * *

Washington regards the issues to be settled before recognition as perhaps more serious than Mr. Litvinoff indicates. They are political and economic. The United States has remained aloof from Soviet Russia because, primarily, it has believed the Communist International, with which the Moscow Government is so closely allied, was working through secret channels to overthrow the American Government. A clear understanding on Red propaganda is required. In addition there are, besides private debts, the large loans made to the Tsarist and Provisional Governments and repudiated by the Soviet—But even important differences may be quickly adjusted.

* * *

Moscow celebrates the sixteenth anniversary of the October revolution as Maxim Litvinoff lands in the United States. An all-day parade moves through the streets, participated in by 1,000,000 marchers. In the military division are 50,000 troops. The newspapers have much to say of Litvinoff's mission to America, declaring his meeting with President Roosevelt has great historical significance. Izvestia, the official paper, sees a meaning in the negotiations being initiated by "the world's leading capitalist power"—It says capitalism's hopes of exterminating the Soviet have faded.

* * *

Europe is disturbed by new political difficulties arising in the Free City of Danzig. The vice-president of the Senate declares that as the National Socialist Party is in power no police official ought to hold office unless he becomes a member. Two papers publish the speech with comments and are suppressed for two months by Senate President Rauschning. High Commissioner Rosting appeals to the League Council on the ground that Danzig's Constitution guarantees no censorship. The German majority is seen as whittling down political liberties until Danzig resembles a German province—The League faces a hard problem.

* * *

Berlin hears the League of Nations severely criticized by Foreign Minister von Neurath. He says the League has existed merely to support the ideals of the great powers and to maintain the status quo, instead of becoming a real instrument for peace. The crisis in the League, he holds, was not produced by Germany's withdrawal, but the causes of the crisis forced Germany to withdraw. He explains Germany as paving the way for "fundamentally new methods" in international policy—But he is vague as to what these methods are.

* * *

Paris applauds the unveiling of a bronze statue to Count Rochambeau, hero of the American Revolution. French and American organizations and individuals having jointly supplied the funds, President Lebrun and President Roosevelt voice the good will of the two peoples. Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour says the three great democracies which remain must collaborate against the dictatorial tendencies which threaten the peace and security of the nations. He hails the new statue—It is another leaf in the great book of Franco-American friendship.

* * *

Britain will make the United States a token debt payment of $7,500,000 on Dec. 15 and will not be regarded as in default. Washington and London announce that final debts settlement must wait—But pending an understanding the two nations understand each other quite pleasantly.

* * *

Massachusetts traces back the ancestry of another of its famous offspring. The Baldwin apple is declared to have come from a chance seedling on the farm of John Ball, near Lowell, about 1745. W. H. Thiess, State College pomologist, finds that after the Revolution Deacon Samuel Thompson took apples from the flourishing tree to Colonel Baldwin of Woburn, who liked them so well that he gave the fruit his name and started it on its way to becoming one of the orchard leaders of the nation. But for years it was merely "that woodpecker apple"—And wise woodpeckers tried to absorb the whole crop.

United States Gives Greeting To Litvinoff

Russian Guest Receives Welcome Accorded to World Dignitaries

Quick Action Planned

Recognition Within Week Is Forecast—Disputed Issues to Take Background

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—As Moscow roars with celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution today, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, landed quietly in New York and came directly to the capital for negotiations which are expected to lead to speedy recognition by the American government.

There was great dignity but little pageantry in Washington's welcome to this singularly important visitor. Headed by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, whom the guest had seen at London, a formal group of American officials was at Union Station to greet Mr. Litvinoff. Plans were made to take him with little delay to the White House where he was expected at 6 p. m.

The Soviet Commissar was treated just as any other foreign dignitary of his rank would have been—just as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot were. Except that the police were considerably more alert and augmented, as they are wherever Mr. Litvinoff travels—much to his own annoyance, for he is the most phlegmatic and daring of statesmen.

There were small crowds to see the new visitor, but none of the great excitement once evoked by visitors of his prominence.

Quick Action Expected

The talks in the White House which do not open substantially until at least tomorrow, are expected to finish within a week. And by the end of the present week, there was every expectation that the Soviet Government would be recognized by the United States Without assurances to this effect the cynical Mr. Litvinoff would hardly have crossed the Atlantic.

Great issues which hitherto have been connected with recognition, may be deferred for discussion until that opening step has been taken. Outstanding points are three: (1) Soviet propaganda; (2) settlement of Russia's debts to the United States Government and the claims of private citizens against Russia; (3) extension of credit to finance Russian purchases in the United States.

The propaganda issue is a mere formality. Mr. Litvinoff has always freely given assurances that the Soviet Government will not spread propaganda in a recognizing country. This pledge has taken on increasing value since the ideal of world revolution was merged into the dream of a powerful industrial empire based on the five-year plan, and consequently the Third International Organization declined.

And in regard to debts, an American President who has this very day

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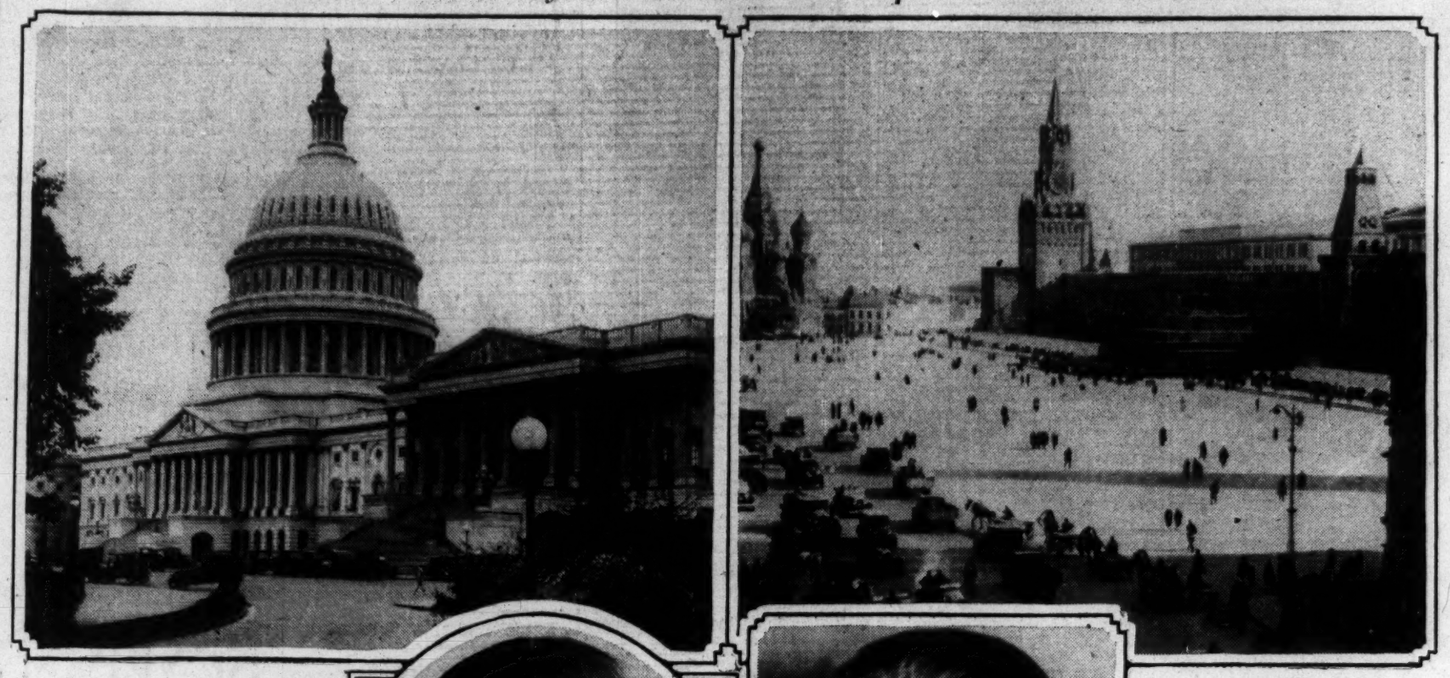
American White City and Russian Red Square Lower Barriers



Upper Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upper Right—© Soviet Photo Agency. Lower Left—Associated Press. Lower Right—Wide World

World's Famous Precedent-Makers

The Capitol at Washington and (Right) the Kremlin and Famous Square at Moscow. Lower—President Roosevelt and (Right) Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs

Tokyo Disturbed By Moscow's Bid For U. S. Favor

Russia Fears Seizure by Japan of Vladivostok and Sea Provinces

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 7—On the eve of the opening of the Roosevelt-Litvinoff conversations, a section of Japanese opinion is disturbed because of Soviet reports that the Russian Foreign Commissar expects if American recognition is granted, he will be able to obtain American support in event of a Russo-Japanese conflict.

Soviet sources assert that Mr. Litvinoff considers recognition virtually certain and is prepared to make considerable sacrifices provided he receives any intimation that Washington is inclined to work with Russia to prevent Japanese domination in Asia.

It is asserted that Mr. Litvinoff intends to make Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, former Ambassador to Tokyo, his Ambassador to Washington because of Mr. Troyanowsky's intimate knowledge of Russo-Japanese relations.

Mr. Troyanowsky will be instructed to shape his whole policy toward converting American opinion to the thesis that it will be more in America's self-interest to support the Russian position in Asia, rather than that of Japan.

The first Russian trial balloon is in the nature of Mr. Litvinoff's informal press interviews, already appearing. Diplomats here believe Mr. Litvinoff is sincere, although mistaken in his belief that the Japanese Army intends eventually to seize Vladivostok and the Russian Maritime Provinces.

Propaganda and Debt Claims Confront Soviet Negotiations

By W. H. Chamberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Acceptance by the Soviet Government of President Roosevelt's invitation to discuss outstanding questions between the United States and the Soviet Union and the dispatch of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to Washington as the Soviet representative in these negotiations, are calculated to focus public attention on the issues which have hitherto prevented the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. These issues fall into two general categories, political and economic.

The political question is that of Communist propaganda in the United States. Former Secretaries of State, especially Messrs. Colby, Hughes and Kellogg, have laid down the proposition that the Soviet Government is so intimately identified with the Communist International as to render itself responsible for revolutionary agitation carried on by the Communist Party in the United States. This was interpreted as an unfriendly action, which barred the way to the establishment of normal relations.

The Soviet Government has always contended that it is entirely dissociated with the Communist International and cannot, therefore, bear any responsibility for the activities of the latter.

Injunction Against Propaganda

Any attempt to maintain the thesis that the Soviet Government is responsible for international Communist propaganda would seem destined to condemn the Soviet-American negotiations to futility in advance.

This is because, while the Communist International has suffered a considerable eclipse of prestige and authority in recent years, partly because of the failure of revolutions outside of Russia to materialize, partly because of the intensive concentration of the Soviet régime on problems of internal development, the Soviet Government will certainly not deny the International the right to maintain headquarters in Moscow and representatives of the All-Union Communist Party will continue to play an important part in the councils of the International.

On the other hand, as I have been assured on the highest official authority here, the Soviet Government is prepared to give the strictest injunctions to its diplomatic and commercial representatives in the United States, in the future as in the past, to refrain from any activity that could be construed as interference with American internal affairs.

In view of the great importance which is unmistakably attached to American recognition, there is every reason to believe that these injunctions will be given and enforced. The executive committee of the Communist International will doubtless continue to fulminate from time to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Midwest Strike Denounced By Big Farm Organizations

Intelligent Group Action, Collective Bargaining, Co-operative Marketing Pointed Out as 'The Better Way'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—The farm strike with its violence is rejected as futile by the leaders of the most powerful farm organizations in America.

The strike will do the farmer more harm than good, it is pointed out in messages received here by The Christian Science Monitor.

Bridge burning, seizing of farm trucks and blockading of cities, it is indicated, may merely interfere with the great relief progress initiated by the most friendly Administration the farmers have ever found in Washington.

The farmers' desperation is recognized as clearly by the heads of the principal farm groups as by anyone. But they counsel "every other method before endangering human lives."

The National Grange with 1,000,000 members and the American Farm Bureau Federation, with its very influential organization of farmers built on 1865 county farm bureaus in 45 states, join today in asking the farmers to follow the "better way." The Farmers' Equity Union through its president also throws its weight in on the side of orderly effort to solve the farm problem rather than resort to a general farm strike.

Farmers' Union for Strike

Contrasting, however, with these farm bodies, which represent the bulk of the organized farmers of the earth, the president of the National Farmers' Union declares it is time for the farmers to "break up the furniture," and indorses the strike.

The Farmers' Union is more sectional than national and much less representative of general farm opinion than either the Farm Bureau or the Grange. It is regarded in farm circles as the radical member of the farm organization family. There is also a special kinship between the Farmers' Union and the strike itself, it is pointed out.

Mr. Milo Reno, president of the National Farm Holiday Association, who is leading the strike, is a former

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Southern Nations Pin Hope on Visit Of Secretary Hull

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Little as he may suspect it, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has virtually saved the seventh Pan-American Conference, which is scheduled to assemble in Montevideo, Uruguay, on Dec. 3.

Before he definitely announced his intention of being present a campaign had gradually been gaining ground in favor of postponing the gathering. It was held that, owing to the general political and economic situation on the continent, especially in regard to the Chaco war, it was expedient to wait until the conference could meet under more felicitous auspices.

Now Secretary Hull's decision to attend has given heart to the exponents of Pan-American ideals in every Latin-American country, and there is a general conviction that he will have some epoch-making pronouncement to deliver to the conference. Already many of the governments are revising the composition of their delegations, being anxious to send their best talent to Montevideo to confer with the American Secretary of State on inter-American policy.

Mr. Hull's prospective attendance has also challenged serious study of the conference agenda, which may have to be revised in the light of the serious official interest of the Washington Government in the Pan-American movement. Every newspaper and every political conversation reflects the general speculation regarding Washington's attitude on inter-American relations. The oft-recurring question is: Has the United States at last turned to its southern neighbors for that political and economic coöperation which it does not seem to obtain in Europe?

Two Regiments Wiped Out

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Nov. 7 (AP)—A War Office announcement yesterday said Paraguayan forces in the Gran Chaco annihilated two regiments of Bolivians in an attack on a four-kilometer (about 2½ miles) front.

Fur Trade Racket Alleged in Federal Jury Indictments

Five Labor Groups and 68 Corporations Involved in New York Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Charges alleging an extensive racket by trade and Labor organizations connected with the fur industry were revealed here today when it became known that the federal grand jury had indicted five labor organization, 80 individuals and 68 corporations in one of the largest anti-trust actions ever undertaken in this district.

The defendants, who were indicted yesterday on evidence obtained during three months of investigation, are accused of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, or conspiring to do so, and of ruling by terrorism and strong-arm methods a trade involving $85,000,000 a year and carried on in four states and in Canada.

The evidence against them was gathered by Mr. John Harlan Amen and Mr. Albert J. Law, special assistants to Mr. Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General.

Throwing of stench bombs, attacks upon drivers, hijacking of trucks, destruction or damaging of hides, setting fire to factories and calling of strikes are among the overt acts charged against the defendants.

The indictments charge that the defendants, beginning in January, 1931, and continuously thereafter, entered into a conspiracy to prevent dealers outside of their group from shipping, selling and delivering skins in New York City.

One indictment, relating to a needle trades union, charges that the organization conspired to prevent all persons not employing members of the union from dressing or dyeing skins within the states of New York and New Jersey.

The defendants named in the indictments include the left wing Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Louis Hyman, its president, and Benjamin Gold, its general secretary; the fur department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, with more than 9000 members; the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada; the Fur Dressers' Union, Local 2; Fur Floor Workers' Union, Local 3; the Protective Fur Dressers' Corporation and the Fur Dressers' Factor Corporation.

Two of the indictments contain four counts each; the third, relating to the left wing needle trades workers and its branch, contain one count.

Mexico Authorizes Boat Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Communications has signed a contract with the "Compañia Sueco Americana Mexicana de Vapores" of Mexico for operation of passenger and freight service between Swedish ports and Vera Cruz.

Signing of First U. S. Pact With Japan Depicted in Pageant at Kobe Fêtes

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 7 — Townsend Harris, first American Minister to Japan and the diplomat who signed the first treaty between Nippon and the United States in 1859 after Commodore Perry had opened the hermit Empire to the world, six years before, will tread the soil of Japan again today as part of the celebrations held in Kobe in commemoration of the sixty-sixth anniversary of the opening of that port to foreign trade.

The part of the American Minister will be taken by a member of the Kobe Amateur Dramatic Club in a pageant showing the history of the port. British players will take the parts of Sir Harry Parks, head of the British Legation at Canton; Sir Rutherford Alcock, Consul-General at Tokyo; Sir Ernest Satow of the Japanese consular service, and other English diplomats who were prominent in the early history of modern Japan.

The pageant will depict the lives of the first foreign residents on the port when they enjoyed extraterritorial privileges and were confined in residence to a small concession in the old city which was then called Hyogo.

Japanese organizations will depict Daimyos (feudal lords) and officials who dealt with the "hairy barbarians" as foreigners were called in that day.

The port festival will continue through tomorrow. Japanese call it the "Minato Matsuri."

Some of the oldest foreign residents of the port, who arrived in Japan only a few years after it was opened to occidentals, will participate in the festivities. The pageant and later processions will depict the traditional coöperation between occidental trading nations and Japan which developed the port into its present position—second to Yokohama.

Early Vote Heavy As Polls Open In Boston Election

Candidates Line Up Their Forces for Last Act in Mayoralty Contest

An unusually large morning turnout of Boston voters today registered their choices for Mayor, councilmen and school committeemen. At 8 o'clock the polls in 362 precincts were thrown open. A Mayor, 22 councilmen and two members of the school committee were to be chosen by probably about 240,000 voters.

Among the early arrivals were Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Mr. William J. Foley. Judge Sullivan, with four members of his family, was waiting at the door in Ward 14, precinct 9. Being the first to vote, Judge Sullivan and his family thus catapulted Judge Sullivan, for at least a few moments, into an early morning lead in his own precinct.

Senator Parkman cast his vote at 8 a. m. in Ward 5, precinct 9, before a battery of cameras. Mr. Foley likewise jumped the gun, with an 8 a. m. vote in Ward 6, precinct 1.

The Board of Elections reported the early turnout to be unusually large. In a Beacon Hill polling place on Chestnut Street, the largest vote next to that cast in the recent presidential election was reported. The morning invariably finds women voters in preponderance at the polls, with the real rush coming between 4 and 6 o'clock after the shops and stores are closed. Returns from the various precincts, where the votes are counted, are expected to come straggling in soon after the polls close at 8 o'clock, to be reported as rapidly as they are checked.

Though an armistice in the political warfare is generally proclaimed for election day, a few persistent combatants were still booming away. A letter urging support of Senator Parkman Jr. and signed by men and women who said they generally followed the indorsement of the Good Government Association, has been widely used to connote a serious split in the association. Issued last night, the letter was pounced on by candidates and political opponents of Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield to indicate a serious defection in the ranks of the association which originally indorsed Mr. Mansfield.

No such defection has resulted, according to a spokesman of the association, who labeled this letter as a coup by Parkman supporters to alienate voters from Mr. Mansfield. The men who signed this letter backed Senator Parkman from the start, with one of the signers, Mr. Frederick J. Deane, treasurer of the Parkman campaign. Eleven of these men, alleged to have split the Good Government Association, never contributed to the association, according to the spokesman.

In the strictest sense the Good Government Association has no membership other than the seven

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Things Present

It is a small article, but don't miss "Investing in Happiness" on the Progress in Education page. It tells all about the three S's.

If you have foundation plantings, invest in a reading of "Winter Care of the Evergreens" on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Your friend who is studying German will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another article in the Leisure series, Come Play, an adventure with the whimsical Mr. Scroggins, and more Vocations.

War Debts Off Till Lifting Of Financial Fog

U. S. and Britain Agree Further Discussion Futile at Present

France Is Unaffected

London Pays $7,500,000 Dec. 15 in Cut Dollars—Not in Default, Roosevelt Says

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The war debts were today put into cold storage until normal conditions return to the world. Thus one more element apparently retarding world recovery has been sidetracked. That it will ever be resurrected to trouble the flow of normal and prosperity-bringing commerce is an unanswerable question.

The British and American Governments, in a joint announcement, candidly confess the impossibility of reaching sound conclusions on the intergovernmental debts in the current financial fog. They terminate the discussions which have been dragging on here for nearly a month with a recognition of indebtedness by Great Britain, which offers a token payment of $7,500,000 on the $117,670,765 due Dec. 15.

In return, President Roosevelt says:

"I have no personal hesitation in saying that I shall not regard the British Government as in default."

The American President released his statement at the White House as Mr. Neville Chamberlain was speaking in the House of Commons in virtually the same terms and with identic conclusions.

Congress Yet to Speak

By today's official recognition, war debts are placed on the shelf until the world recovers its financial equilibrium. In effect, and possibly contingent upon what Congress may say, the debts are in an indefinite and mutually agreed moratorium. The British payment this time, cut down in proportion from its June token, is appreciably less than 5 cents on the dollar.

The British token is specifically to be paid in American currency. That means that London can pay in depreciated dollars—dollars which President Roosevelt is energetically attempting to depress still further. On yesterday's quotation, the dollar was worth 63.60 cents gold.

The original obligation on the British Government was, of course, for payment in "United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness." So that $7,500,000 in gold is the equivalent today of approximately $4,770,000 in present currency. Figured in pounds, which yesterday were quoted for the first time since before the World War at above parity, Great Britain would save about 1 cent on the dollar.

Neutralizes Gold Buying in Part

London thus will pay the United States about 4.04 cents on the dollar on its Dec. 15 obligation, figured at current rates for American currency. If, however, the dollar is depressed further in the next month, Great Britain will be able to take advantage of the slump and get its dollars cheaper.

The act of purchase, however, is likely to appreciate the dollar somewhat, and thus neutralize a certain portion of the Federal Reserve Bank's efforts to drive it downward.

So much for the actual effects in dollars and cents of the present situation. More broadly, the agreement represents concession on both sides. There was considerable doubt whether Great Britain might follow France's precedent for default. This course has been firmly eschewed. President Roosevelt's concession is even greater. He takes a considerable political risk in defining as "no default" the very modest token offered.

By taking this line, the President has averted an open breach. Had he insisted on full payment, there is little doubt but that Great Britain would have defaulted, thus probably ending the debt for all time. He has gained a small sum financially, and an even greater potential asset in preventing the complete collapse of the entire debt structure.

By building the token bridge for Great Britain, he has kept alive not only the American debt, but most debts owed between nations in the world.

Sets Up New Criterion

The conclusion of this autumn's debt talks, therefore, may be regarded from many points of view as satisfactory. Though a final and agreed settlement was impossible, ruptures have been avoided, the debts have been safeguarded, but only a slight transfer of gold and strain on the world's currency mechanism is necessitated. Most of the penalties of the debts have been avoided without officially jeopardizing their fundamental validity.

The new criterion which is set up, that debts cannot be finally settled in times like the present, has sweeping implications. Besides being an indefinite postponement of these particular obligations, with all that such action means, it has a profound bearing upon other debts.

Thus an era of abnormality stands condemned as a time in which to draft debt settlements. But the present settlements, which have now broken down, were drafted in a fairly normal period—from 1923-1928. Does the President's statement,

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Japan Solicits Russia to Move Its Troops Away

'Suitable Gesture' Is Asked to Improve Relations in Far East

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP)—With American ships ordered to steam out of Pacific waters next spring, Japan sought today to prevail upon Russia to march some of its soldiers out of Far-Eastern Siberia.

Improved Japanese sentiment toward the United States is evident as a result of plans to end concentration of the American fleet on the Pacific, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Now, he went on, Japan feels Soviet Russia should make a "suitable gesture" to improve Russo-Japanese relations. In fact, it was added, the Russian Ambassador has been told as much.

Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, and Constantin Yureneff, the Soviet Ambassador, spent three hours going over Japan's suggestion that Russia decrease her military concentrations in Far-Eastern Siberia, Japanese news sources reported.

Mr. Hirota feels—and said so—that Russo-Japanese tension largely is due to the presence of Soviet soldiers in the Far East, particularly along the frontiers of the Japanese-assisted State of Manchoukuo.

The Russian Ambassador was described as having expressed willingness to negotiate. But he had complaints to make, too. One was the matter of alleged oppression of Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railroad in Manchoukuo.

A Rengo (Japanese) News Agency dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, today said Manchoukuoan authorities had ordered an investigation of belated reports concerning "the massacre of 200 Manchoukuo citizens" early in October in a Siberian village. The name of the village was given as Petrovsky, which is near Blagoveshchensk.

The reports, the sources of which were not stated, said bands wearing Soviet army uniforms twice raided Petrovsky, which although in Russian territory is inhabited mainly by Chinese.

Taxpayers Get a 'Break'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CAJON, Calif.—Advertising of delinquent tax lists has been temporarily suspended by the municipal government here to save money for the city and also to help taxpayers who chance to fall a little behind in their payments.

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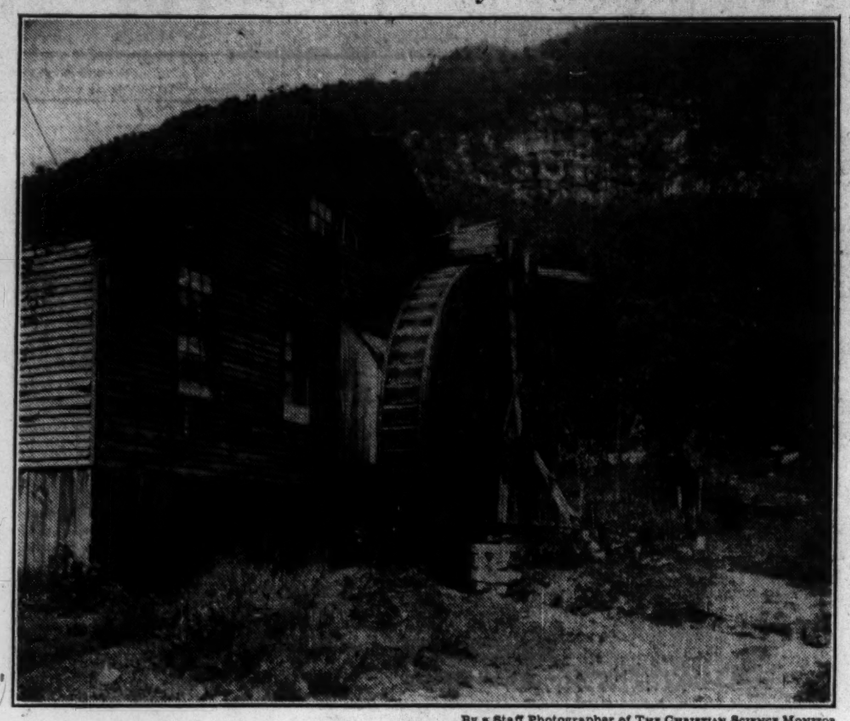

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old Overshot Mill at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee

Rush of water from Pinnacle Mountain still turns this wheel as it did in pioneer days. Was it here at this mill that the old story originated wherein a farmer put a sack of rocks on one side of the mule's back to counterweight the sack of grain on the other? Perhaps it may be true locally, but it is also an old folk story known round the world—for Tennessee is merely one section where gristmills have ground grain.

Roosevelt Pays Tribute to France At Unveiling of Rochambeau Statue

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 7—The Presidents of France and the United States today exchanged messages of friendship and mutual good will at colorful ceremonies, which marked the unveiling in Paris of a statue of Count Rochambeau.

Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, Chargé d'Affaires at the American Embassy, read a message from President Roosevelt, voicing the thanks and homage of the people of the United States to the French general, who aided the Colonies in their struggle for independence.

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, then read the response from President Lebrun, containing a tribute to the American people and their President, as well as to Rochambeau.

Many municipal authorities, government representatives and diplomats attended the unveiling of a bronze monument on the tree-encircled square in front of the former American Embassy building. The statue is the gift of a number of private organizations and individuals, both French and American, who are interested in consolidating the friendship of the two countries.

M. Paul-Boncour, speaking as Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasized the importance of "this new leaf in the great book of Franco-American friendship," in view of present disturbed world conditions. The three great democracies which remain have definite responsibility to collaborate, he said, against current dictatorial tendencies which threaten peace and security of all peoples.

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CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Atlantic City Starts Own Recovery Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 7—Following the lead of Syracuse and Newark, this city is inaugurating a "One-Year Plan" for recovery.

It includes a definite goal in dollars and cents for the next 12 months' business through a buying drive, an assurance to wage-earners that their jobs and salary levels are safe through the coming year and a "good citizenship" campaign for payment of back taxes. Mr. Hugh Riddle heads the drive.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administration head, and Cabinet officials have been asked to attend the dinner which will launch the campaign Friday night.

The One-Year Plan has won particular commendation from General Johnson, who wrote that "too many people have assumed that the rehabilitation of industry could be effected in some miraculous way in a few days or weeks."

"At the end of a year, however, an impetus to business may have been created which will insure a return to normal prosperity at last," he held.

D. A. R. Buys Raynham Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 7—Raynham Hall, a Long Island landmark since 1740, has been purchased by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The hall was a favorite rendezvous for Revolutionary notables and once served as headquarters for Maj. John André. The structure was bought from Miss Julia Coles and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Halstead, of Glen Cove, descendants of the Townsend family, which built it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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More Education For Indians Urged By Six Nations' Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Placement of Indian children in public schools adjacent to reservations, establishment of a scholarship fund to stimulate desire for higher education and award of an achievement medal every two years to the member of their race who most distinguishes himself, were set forth as the objectives of the Six Nations Association at their eighth annual conference here on Saturday.

The conference was conducted with white men and women interested in promoting Indian welfare in the East. The consensus of resolutions and addresses was a recommendation that both races coöperate in helping the American Indian better to fill a place in his community through economic and educational advancement.

Mr. William B. Newell, of Philadelphia, a St. Regis Mohawk Indian, graduate of Syracuse University and graduate student in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, was elected president of the association. Dr. Arthur Parker, also an Indian and director of the Rochester Municipal Museum, was host to the delegates.

The Indians by other resolutions moved to promote their race's reputation for honesty and fair dealing by recommending a bureau of registration to prevent abuses by "fraudulent" Indians. The association also reasserted the Indians' rights to reservation land by treaty.

Superior Steel Profit

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Superior Steel Corp reports third quarter net profit of $23,387, contrasting with losses of $74,770 in the preceding quarter and $174,977 a year ago. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the company had loss of $223,721, compared with a loss of $450,749 in the corresponding period of 1932.

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The Editor's Puzzle

"Since the people have ~~Hearing~~ taken a mile when given an inch," said the principal, "the teachers will not permit ~~them to~~ ~~one of the pupils~~ do as they please. ~~It~~ ~~doesn't seem that di~~ obedience should ~~not~~ be ~~encouraged to~~ ~~be thanked for it is~~ ~~one of the greatest~~ evils that afflicts the schools."

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(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Goering Visits Rome to Explain Hitler's Position

Arms Conference Believed Object of Unexpected Call on Il Duce

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 7—Herr Hermann Wilhelm Goering's unexpected visit to Rome, where he had a long and cordial interview with Il Duce today, is interpreted here as an attempt on the part of the German Air Minister to pave the way for a renewal of disarmament negotiations.

A communiqué issued after the meeting merely says that Herr Goering handed over to Signor Mussolini a letter from Chancellor Adolf Hitler wherein the Chancellor thanks the Italian Prime Minister for his efforts to obtain equitable settlement of international relations and explains the German attitude on the disarmament question.

While some circles express surprise Herr Goering should have been chosen as the Reich spokesman in this matter, others believe the visit is a prelude to intensive diplomatic negotiations among signatories of the four-power pact to reach a compromise which will enable the Disarmament Conference to resume its work.

In view, however, of French opposition to the four-power pact, Signor Mussolini is believed to have informed Herr Goering that under the present circumstances the Italian Government would prefer Germany, the power which is mainly responsible for the present situation, should take the initiative for the meeting.

There are indications that Herr Goering hoped for a different answer and that a section of German governmental opinion regarded Herr Goering's démarche as calculated to bring exactly this result.

Police Seek Radio Cruisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 7—The Pennsylvania State Police have applied to the Federal Radio Commission for permission to experiment with police radiocasts to cruising police cars.

A formal application has been made for permission to operate from the state police radio station here on the 1674 kilocycle frequency with one kilowatt power. As soon as approval is received from Washington, six state police automobiles and six state highway patrol cars will be equipped with receiving sets.

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If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.

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National Horse Show Ready To Observe Golden Jubilee

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The fiftieth anniversary of the American horse show will be observed with the opening of the Golden Jubilee of the National Horse Show, beginning tomorrow at New Madison Square Garden. The first national show was held in old Madison Square Garden in 1883.

Mr. John R. Townsend, one of the initial competitors, will be represented by one of the most coveted trophies of the show—that for hunters ridden by women—presented by his kinswoman, Mrs. John Van S. Bloodgood. Eighteen times, in various horse shows, this trophy has been contested for, five horsewomen each winning it twice, with another victory for any one of them giving permanent possession. But even with these five contesting, there is no assurance of victory for any of them, as many other famous women riders will compete.

Another contest involving two generations will bring King of the Plains, the pony hackney stallion, in competition with his sire, Imp. Habrough Swell, for the first time in five years, and in the other hackney classes there will be the usual contest between the three generations of Cassilis horses for the honors recently held by Seaton Pippin, who was retired last year.

The western and southern contingent will once more be prominent, especially in the harness and saddle classes. Three-gaited and five-gaited saddle horses, harness horses of all styles, hunters, and roadsters, have filled every class open to them, and the ponies are also unusually well represented. Altogether 310 horses, representing 158 owners, have been entered in 110 classes.

The international feature, which has been prominent for several years, will be stressed again this year. Czechoslovakia will make its first appearance in the show. Canada, Sweden, with the mare Aida, which won the individual competition at the World's Fair Horse Show, the Irish Free State and the United States also will be represented by army teams, These will compete every evening throughout the show, starting with a triple event running the first three days—first in pairs, then in three abreast and then four in succession, the total points to decide the competition.

The show will continue through the week to next Tuesday evening, both afternoon and evening, save on Sunday, when an evening performance, with a number of exhibitions, including mounted police, mounted basketball, a bareback costume ride over the scurry course, and the International Military Sweepstake, for the horses and riders of the teams, will be the feature.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

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RATIONAL TAILORING

"Is that *really* all you paid for your coat, Sir?"

HAIRDRESSER: The Fifty Shilling Tailors! It's amazing—why, I've always spent at least four pounds on *my* overcoats!

CARTWRIGHT: Then you're spending a sight too much. I ask you now—isn't mine as fine an overcoat as you've ever seen in the shop?

HAIRDRESSER: Just what I was thinking, Sir. My job gives me plenty of chances of looking at my customer's clothes, and when I saw the way your coat fitted across the shoulders, I thought to myself "That's an expensive coat." You see, when a man stands upright there's sometimes a wrinkle here and there—but there isn't even a suspicion on yours.

CARTWRIGHT: They'd have given me my money back if there had been! It's amazing the confidence they've got in their "rational tailoring"—as they call it. They take a few measurements, get the right material and then say "This one should be a nice fit, Sir"—and by Jove, it *is*, every time!

HAIRDRESSER: Still, I've always had one or two prejudices—

CARTWRIGHT: Then it's time you went along to The Fifty Shilling Tailors! They'll turn you out the very coat you want—smart, well-cut, and as for materials, I've never seen better.

HAIRDRESSER: Well, if the personal touch is all you say it is, Sir, they ought to suit me all right. Anyway, I'm going to try them out for an overcoat—something after your style if I could.

CARTWRIGHT: You'll get just what you want, believe me. They've got all the latest patterns and styles, in a range of sizes that are bound to cover you. Whether you get a ready-made or a made-to-measure overcoat, it'll cost you 50/— *and no extras*. And you'll get more complete satisfaction from The Fifty Shilling Tailors—cut—style—wear—attention—than you'd get from anyone else.

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204-6 Edgware Rd., W. 2
35 Piccadilly, W. 1
ACTON: 163-169a High St.
BALHAM: 61 High Rd.
CLAPHAM JUNC., S. W. 11:
2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End
CROYDON: 75-77 Church St.
CROYDON: 71 North End
DEPTFORD: S. E. 8: 177-9 High St.
EALING, W. 5: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM, E. 6: 104-6 High St. North
FULHAM, S. W. 322-4 North End Rd.
HACKNEY, E. 8: 468 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY, N. 7: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
ILFORD (ESSEX): 92 High Rd.
KILBURN, N. W. 6: 122-4-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON ON THAMES: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM, S. E. 13: 194 High St.
PECKHAM, S. E. 15: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND (SURREY): Dome Bldgs., The Square
ROMFORD: 5 High St.
STRATFORD, E.: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM, S. W. 16: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING, S. W. 17: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM, N. 17: 488 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW, E.: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway
WOODGREEN, N.: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

MIDLANDS
BIRMINGHAM: 84-5 High St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BURTON ON TRENT: 9 Station St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32-33 Petty Cury
CHESTERFIELD: 14-16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HANLEY: 3 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter's St.
HEREFORD: 22 High Town
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate
NEWARK ON TRENT: 14 Stodman St.
NEWCASTLE (Staffs) 41 Ironmarket
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON 22 Market Sq.
NORTHAMPTON: 27 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
NOTTINGHAM: 20 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 7 Exchange Walk
PETERBOROUGH: 44 Bridge St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
STOKE ON TRENT: 35 Church St.
WALSALL: 34-6 Park St.
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 10-11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside
BRADFORD: 10 Manchester Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
HULL: 33 King Edward St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-6 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane
LEEDS: 155 Briggate
LEEDS: 40-41 Briggate
PONTEFRACT: 35 Market Pl.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SCARBOROUGH: 2 Westborough
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
WAKEFIELD: 12 Bull Ring
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.
YORK: 9 Low Ousegate

LANCS, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
BARROW IN FURNESS: 132 Dalton Rd.
BLACKBURN: 26 Darwen St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
BURY: 51 Fleet St.
CHESTER: 5 Foregate St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-9 Ranelagh St.
LIVERPOOL: 73 London Rd.
MANCHESTER: 22-34 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PRESTON: 34 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
PRESTON: 29 Church St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
ST. HELENS: 9 Church St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
WHITEHAVEN: 7a King St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
COLCHESTER: 32 High St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
GREAT YARMOUTH: 23-24 Broad Row
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KING'S LYNN: 110 High St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
ASHINGTON: 33 Station Rd.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLYTH: 14 Waterloo Rd.
CONSETT: Middle St.
CROOK: 11 Hope St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DARLINGTON: 54 Northgate
JARROW ON TYNE: 69 Ormonde St.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 22-23 Saville St. West
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 71 King St.
SUNDERLAND: 2-6 Fawcett St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WEST STANLEY: Front St.

WALES AND WEST COAST
ABERAVON: 1 Water St.
ABERDARE: 6 Canon St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 120 Queen St.
EBBW VALE: Bethcar St.
MAESTEG: 129 Commercial St.
MOUNTAIN ASH: Oxford St., Corner of Darran Rd.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
PONTYPRIDD: 87 Taff St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 2 Oxford St.
TONYPANDY: 100a Dunraven St.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
BATH: 30 Westgate St.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
EXETER: 72 High St.
EXETER: 92 Fore St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Square
READING: 84 Broad St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PLYMOUTH: 86 Old Town St.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 59 East St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
SWINDON: 77 Regent St.

SCOTLAND
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ABERDEEN: 64 St. Nicholas St.
AYR: 224 High St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
DUNDEE: 44 Murraygate
DUNDEE: 65 Murraygate
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLASGOW: 154-6 Argyle St.
GOVAN (Glasgow, S. W. 1): 12-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 26-28 Hamilton St.
GREENOCK: 22 Hamilton St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEITH: 117 Kirkgate
MOTHERWELL: 104 Brandon St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK (Glasgow): 354 Dumbarton Rd.

IRELAND
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.

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Arrest of Editors in Danzig Raises Question for League

Two AntiHitlerite Newspapers Suppressed After Publishing National Socialist Demand to Oust All Dissident Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DANZIG, Nov. 7—Another serious poser for the League of Nations is seen in the arrest of two anti-Hitlerite editors here, which was officially announced by Dr. Hermann Rauschning, president of the Danzig Senate, yesterday in an interview with the local foreign press.

The League High Commissioner for Danzig, Mr. Helmer Rosting, already has asked the League Council to consider the matter immediately as constituting a deliberate breach of the Constitution of Danzig which is under special League protection.

The trouble began last Thursday with the speech of Mr. Artur Greiser, vice-president of the Senate, in which he said that as a National Socialist Government was now in power he considered that no police official ought to continue to hold office unless he was a member of the National Socialist Party.

The speech was published with appropriate comments by the Roman Catholic Center Party newspaper Landes Zeitung and the Socialist newspaper Volkstimme. Later in the day the League High Commissioner learned that these papers had been suppressed for two months.

Mr. Rosting immediately protested to Dr. Rauschning. The High Commissioner's action was based on Art. 79 of the Constitution which says: "Every person shall have the right within the limits of the law to express his opinion by word, writing or any other manner.... There shall be no censorship."

Dr. Rauschning, however, refused to withdraw suppression of the two newspapers in question. Subsequently he also arrested the editors on the ground that they had no business to have appealed to the League Commissioner.

The Government, he told press correspondents, was not going to allow any interference with its policy by members of anti-government parties. It also did not intend to permit any further restrictions on Danzig sovereignty, he declared.

With Germany no longer in the League, Mr. Rosting's action in asking the League Council to consider the matter immediately raises a serious issue, in the opinion of diplomatic observers here.

No doubt is felt, however, about the merits of the dispute. The Constitution, in addition to banning press censorship, says definitely in Article 93 that officials "are entitled to freedom of political opinion and freedom of association." This is held to be a sufficient answer to Mr. Greiser's remark that police officials ought to be members of the National Socialist Party.

But what can the League do, is the question asked. It has no powers of coercion. The High Commissioner has a right to call in Polish aid in event of the local police being unable to keep order. But this contingency does not arise in this case. And if it did, the difficulty of getting the Poles out again is generally regarded as precluding recourse to this method of restoring order.

Moreover it is held to be certain that Dr. Rauschning acted with the approval and consent of Berlin. It is true that Dr. Rauschning in a press interview guaranteed the safety of minorities, including Jews, who, he said, would still be allowed to trade freely.

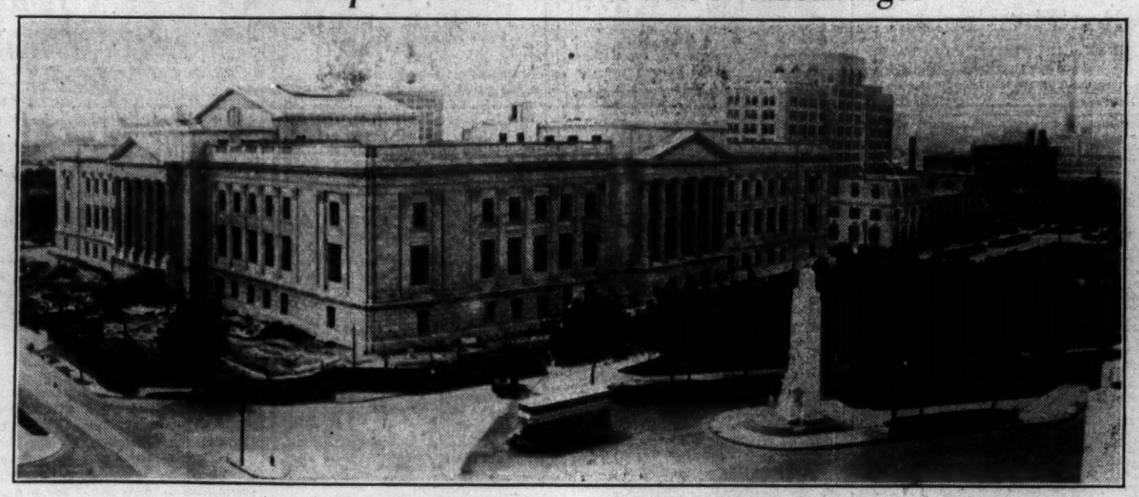
But, it is pointed out, if political liberties in Danzig are gradually whittled away, the League's guarantee of the Danzig Constitution becomes a dead letter and the Free City becomes little more than a province of the German Reich.

Japan Suggests Chair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, West. Aust.—The Senate of the University of Western Australia is considering a letter received from the Japanese Consul-General in Sydney, New South Wales, asking if the establishment of a chair of Japanese language or culture is contemplated. The stumblingblock at present, according to the Vice-Chancellor, is financial. The Academic Board is now dealing with the Consul-General's communication.

Philadelphia Adds to Its Cultural Advantages



Fels Planetarium At Philadelphia Is Opened to Public

Great Instrument Gives Panorama of Sky at Any Given Time or Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Fels Planetarium, part of the great, new Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum which was formally dedicated recently by its donor, Mr. Samuel S. Fels, and its keys turned over to the president of the Institute, Mr. Nathan Hayward, has been opened to the public.

An audience of distinguished guests filled the hall to capacity for the dedicatory exercises. In addition to Mr. Fels and Mr. Hayward, participants were Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary and director of the Institute; Mr. John T. Windrim, architect of the memorial building; Mr. Franz Feiseler, representing Dr. Walther Bauersfeld, designer of the planetarium instrument, and Dr. Heber D. Curtis, director of the observatory at the University of Michigan.

Following the addresses the long-awaited, first showing of the panorama of the firmament began, while the daylight effect under the great, domed ceiling which represents the heavens faded into dusk and dusk into dark, pierced with thousands of stars, which moved with precision before the gaze, the sun, moon and stars completing their diurnal courses within the space of brief minutes.

From a console control, the lecturer, Dr. James Stokley, associate director in charge of astronomy at the Franklin Institute, explained the action of the instrument, a giant and complicated stereopticon-like apparatus, composed of 119 separate stereopticons, each with double lens to insure a perfect projection as the instrument turns.

Not only does the apparatus show the stars and planets as they appear to residents of this city today, but it can be so controlled as to project the heavens as they appear to those who live in South Africa, New Zealand, etc., and the brilliant Southern Cross and other constellations visible only from the southern hemisphere flash before the onlooker.

But space is not all that is under the control of the operator of the planetarium instrument, for time, as well, can be manipulated so as to turn back or forward to any given date and show the sky at the particular time. Sitting under the blue sky-dome, one may watch the days slip by at the rate of moments, 24 hours passing in two minutes and ten seconds at the ordinary speed of the instrument, and in a matter of seconds when the instrument is speeded up.

In recognition of the genius of the inventor of the planetarium, Dr. Bauersfeld, of the Carl Zeiss Works in Jena, Ger., Dr. McClenahan announced that the Cresson Medal had been awarded to him, and this Mr. Feiseler accepted in his behalf.

The most important contribution that astronomy has made to the world in recent times is the observation that there is a really infinite universe, Dr. Curtis said in his address, for this is the consensus of opinion of the astronomers of today.

"Soberly, mathematically," Dr. Curtis said, "astronomers are discussing the theory of a universe that goes on forever. Some of the ideas are based on the theory of relativity, some think of an expanding universe, some of a contracting, some of an oscillating universe. But the important thing is that astronomy admits the possibility of an infinite universe, for if the astronomer talks of infinity in size, then others can talk of infinite power, goodness and wisdom," he said.

The Fels Planetarium, Dr. Curtis said, will serve to give to the thousands who visit it throughout the years a better comprehension of the majesty of the universe, a higher and a more inspired answer to their longing questions and a pride of being a "unit in so great, so mighty, so infinite a structure," imparting, as it does, a knowledge that "Man does not live by bread alone."

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ledger Photo Service

Upper Picture, the Franklin Museum, and Lower, Fels Planetarium

Vienna Students Hoist Swastika

VIENNA, Nov. 7 (AP)—A swastika banner unfurled from the university was removed with difficulty today by police wearing gas masks.

National Socialist students, after hanging out the flag, released tear gas in the rooms through which it could be reached.

There also were disturbances at the Anatomical Institute.

Noise bombs exploded in three sections of Klagenfurt last night, including the vicinity of the Italian consulate. Police also found a bottle of oil in a package of excelsior in the provincial headquarters at Klagenfurt, which was viewed as a possible interrupted attempt to burn down the building.

A bomb was exploded on the railway at Sankt-Martin with slight damage.

Eight thousand recruits, the first contingent of "assistant solders" recently authorized by the other powers, began service in Austrian garrisons.

They will be trained for six months and then be succeeded by another 8000, thus building up the reserve.

Florida Expects Brilliant Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Nov. 7—With the formal opening of the Miami Biltmore Hotel this week, which is the first major social event of the Florida resort season, winter festivities were started. This is several weeks earlier than last year and 10 weeks ahead of the one-time opening date in January.

The opening dinner dance Nov. 11, always a brilliant affair, this year will be attended by many eastern and midwestern society folk already beginning their winter relaxation on southern sands. The opening of the Roney Plaza Hotel at Miami Beach on Nov. 15, puts in full swing the program of sports and social events planned this year by Col. Henry L. Doherty, president of the Florida Year-Round Clubs.

The most brilliant winter season since the Florida boom days of 1925 is anticipated this year, hotels reporting many advance reservations, and general trade throughout the State indicating a return to prosperity

Neurath Attacks League as Tool Of Great Powers

Geneva Is Being Used to Suppress Defeated Nations, Says German

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 7—Germany's recent withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations is an honorable and serious attempt to pave the way for "fundamentally new methods" in international policy, declared Baron Constantin von Neurath in a speech here. The Foreign Minister did not condemn the idea behind the League of Nations, but he severely criticized the policy of the great nations within the League.

In not too definitive diplomatic terms he declared in effect that outstanding international problems would involve no difficulties if other nations grant Germany real equality and grasp the hand which, he said, the Reich now stretches out.

Germany has left Geneva, he said, primarily because the League of Nations had merely existed as a support for the political ideals of the great powers and for the maintenance of the status quo, instead of becoming an instrument of real peace.

"Everywhere one hears talk of a dangerous crisis in the League of Nations. But unfortunately people will either not see, or deliberately refuse to realize, that this crisis was not caused by Germany's withdrawal from the League, but, on the contrary, that League developments led to this crisis and compelled our withdrawal."

Foreign reports that Germany's withdrawal from Geneva was due to criticism there of the Reich's internal affairs by certain powers were refuted by the Foreign Minister, and likewise the contention that Germany adopted this step so as to be able to rearm more quickly.

He sought to show that the League of Nations was being used to perpetuate the subjection of the defeated nations, and there was no guarantee that the unequal "spirit of Geneva" would not also reveal itself in the international court at the Hague. Further proof of this attitude he saw in "the sad chapter of the protection of minorities," maintaining that since the establishment of the League, minorities have lost 7700 schools, 2700 churches and have been dispossessed of 11,000,000 hectares of land in various parts of Europe.

Discrimination was also evidenced in the proposed settlement of problems connected with Austria and the Saar territory, he said, for while the first called for a unanimous vote, the latter was to be settled by a bare majority vote.

Hudson Motor Earnings

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Hudson Motor Car Company reports net profit of $19,043 for the September quarter, compared with a profit of $164,540 for the preceding quarter and net loss of $1,497,760 in the September quarter of 1932. For the first nine months of 1933 the company had loss of $1,307,422, compared with a loss of $4,630,010 in the corresponding period of 1932.

Reich Threatens Correspondents Reporting Trial

Prussian Press Chief Angered by Descriptions of Hearings

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Martin Sommerfeldt, the Prussian Government's press chief, today threatened to bar foreign correspondents from the Reichstag fire trial. He charged biased reporting and description of the hearings as not concerned with incendiarism, but as a high treason trial.

Writing in the Deutsche Allegmeine Zeitung, the press chief said:

"The German people positively refuse to permit the continual falsified reporting in which the court is charged with violating the rules and in which the noxious elements and saboteurs of every kind of Kultur are being elevated to martyrs."

Herr Sommerfeldt said that the testimony of Herr Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Prussian Premier and Reich Minister without portfolio, last week gave the foreign press a really exhaustive opportunity to convince themselves of "the simple and clear truth" without awaiting the court's verdict.

"The Reichstag fire," the press chief continued, "was a piece of knavery intended to start a civil war in Germany and hinder Germany's fight for independence and honor.

"So long as the foreign press refused to understand this, it must reckon in the future with our attitude as unmistakably expressed by Premier Goering."

Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays and Mr. Leo Gallagher, American attorneys, and other foreign attorneys, Herr Sommerfeldt added, abused Germany's hospitality by criticizing the proceedings of the court.

It was announced that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich minister of public enlightenment and propaganda, will testify tomorrow.

Herr Karl August Werner, prosecutor for the Reich of the five men on trial for their lives in the burning of the Reichstag building, flouted foreign opinion today in the court and the spectators cheered him wildly.

Herr Paul Teichert, attorney for the defense, criticized the testimony of a hotel waiter against Marinus Ven Der Lubbe, one of the defendants, as "extremely dubious."

He commented: "I am sorry, but the examining judge seems to let himself be led on to a track that is disastrous for the German people."

Herr Werner answered: "If anyone abroad is not satisfield with the manner in which we are conducting our justice, this is by no means fatal for Germany."

The demonstration by the spectators ensued.

POSSIBLY we are sentimental. At any rate, it always gives us pleasure to write our message to readers of this paper because we know the real satisfaction that awaits you at the Duane...

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237 MADISON Ave. at 37th ST. NEW YORK
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2-room suites . . begin at $6
Attractive weekly and monthly rates.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER (Catalan Room) prix fixe $1

Have You Heard?

THERE'S a delicious Ice-Box Cake you can make with Eatmor Cranberries. Its gay red color and delightful flavor will add a happy ending to any meal. Here is the recipe—

Cranberry Ice-Box Cake

2 cups Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce, 1 egg white, 1 sponge cake, ½ pint cream. Add the stiffly beaten egg white to the cold Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce. Dates, raisins or chopped walnuts may be added if desired. Slice a sponge cake so as to fit the pan. Alternate layers of cake and sauce until the pan is full, finishing with a layer of cake. Place a weight on top and set in ice-box for 6 to 8 hours. Unmold and garnish with whipped cream.

We will be glad to send you our recipe book giving you 44 ways to serve Eatmor Cranberries.

Send your name to Dept. N
AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE
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So dependable is the Lynn Range Oil Burner, that you can safely keep it burning throughout the night. You're sure of having at least one warm room to enjoy in the morning.

Economy is a big advantage of the Lynn Burner. It supplies the fullest measure of heat from each drop of oil it uses. Moreover, it burns the low cost grades of fuel with utmost satisfaction.

Lynn heat is noiseless and odorless because it is actually produced by oil-vapor—not the raw oil you pour in the tank. This oil-vapor is generated from the fuel by the patented Lynn vaporizing cup. The clean, blue flame can be controlled as easily as gas or electricity.

The Lynn is an exceptional value because it is made by pioneers in the industry and has many exclusive features. It is as perfect as modern inventive skill can make it.

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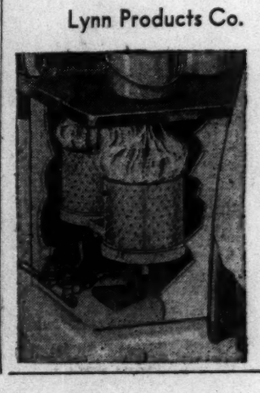

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A cup of goodness ... and so easy to make!

Here's a delicious drink, fit for the gods—Instant Postum! A full-bodied flavor—rich and mellow—and a delightful, steaming fragrance! It's made instantly in the cup, too—and can be served plain, or with cream.

And what a wonderful drink for the children when made with hot milk! Postum-made-with-hot-milk combines the wholesomeness of the wheat and bran in Postum with all the nourishing qualities of milk. Children love it—even those who don't like plain milk. Your grocer has Instant Postum—also Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. And both kinds are so inexpensive! A product of General Foods.

NRA

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"THERE'S A REASON"

How your money can grow, safely

Your savings earn *interest from day of deposit* in this strong, 62 year old Mutual Savings Bank. Highest interest possible with safety. Hundreds of banking by mail accounts from all over the world.

The ease and advantages of banking by mail are clearly explained in interesting, new booklet, "Banking by Mail for Profit". Contains valuable information for every one who wants safety of principal combined with fair interest return. Booklet sent FREE on request. No obligation of any kind. Simply fill in and mail the coupon.

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College Group To Study Social Effects of Drink

Organization Changes Name and Adopts New Procedure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association has changed its name to the Intercollegiate Association for Education on the Alcohol Problem and has adopted new tactics to meet the situation arising with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

According to announcement today from the organization, attention in the future will be centered on factual study and discussion in the colleges of alcoholic drink in present day society. Investigation and comparison of the effects of alcohol in the "old saloon days," under national prohibition, and under the new repeal situation will be encouraged.

"In adopting this new name," said Mr. Harry S. Warner, general secretary, "the directors are bringing the movement into harmony with modern educational methods which emphasize all-round study of public questions, and also with the educational activities that the association has been conducting in the colleges from Maine to Kansas in recent years.

"Attention will be given more to the social and psychological effects of drink than to those that are physical or political. Study material, high-grade speakers, forum leaders and keen young student secretaries will be made available to the colleges desiring them for forum and discussion programs and coöperation with professors who are giving instruction on the subject.'

During the last two years, the association has conducted an extensive series of forum discussions and lecture programs in 340 colleges and universities.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather tonight and Wednesday, probably with light rain tonight; slightly colder Wednesday; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate westerly.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably light rain or snow tonight, except on the southeast coast; slightly colder Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably local snows tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably light rains or snow in the interior tonight; slightly colder Wednesday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming fresh west or northwest Wednesday; overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain or snow over north portion.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:16 p. m., Wednesday 2:55 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

Domino
Cane Sugars
Refined in U.S.A.
"Sweeten it with Domino"

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1220kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Arlene Jackson and	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	male chorus	popular	Phil Regan, songs.
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes	Dance music	Hall Orchestra
6:00	Hill billy music	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Studio program	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Brunswick Orch.	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Cheerio's Mosaic.	Merry-Go-Round	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"The Citizen and His	Organ and piano.	Just Plain Bill	Fischer's Orchestra
7:30	City," R. S. Childs.	Lum and Abner	Talk, E. A. Filene.	Dance program
7:45	Dog Stories	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"	Bette Brooks, songs
8:15	mystery drama	Crumit; orchestra	Singing Sam	Master of Mystery
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch
8:45	"Trade and Mark"	his orchestra	Election returns	Male Chorus
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	California Melo-	Connor's Orch.
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	dies; returns	Organ recital
9:30	Barn dance program	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Nino Martini; Co-	Le Paradis Band
9:45	from Springfield	Voorhees's Orch.	lumbia Orchestra	Reports; news
10:00	Billy Losses and his	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Pageant of Prohi-
10:15	orchestra	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch.	bition, sketch
10:30	Tessie the Typist	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	Gertrude Niesen
10:45	News flashes	Robert Simmons	Reports; news	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Connor's Orch.	phony Orchestra.
11:15	Conrad Orchestra	Meroff Orchestra	Election returns	News Service
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Meyer Davis and	Returns; music	Election returns
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	Returns; music	Election returns

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, presenting Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:30 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
10:00 WEEI, Academy of Political Science: "Progress and Possibilities of Unemployment Insurance in the Codes," Dr. Leo Wolman, Columbia University, chairman, Labor Advisory Board, NRA; Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, General Electric Company, presiding.
10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, cdnductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, New York Board of Trade luncheon program; address, Andre Lefebvre de Laboulaye, French Ambassador to the United States.
2:15 WBZ, Academy of Political Science: "The Social Effects of Scientific Progress," Harold B. Butler, director, International Labor Office; "Economic Implications of the Shorter Week Movement," Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard University; Walter C. Teagle, president, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, presiding.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: educational program.
3:30 WAAB, "Armistice Day," Frederick J. Gillis, Teachers College.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
3:45 WNAC, National Education Week; speakers; United States Army Band.
4:15 WNAC, "What Citizens May Do to Protect the Schools," Herbert C. Parsons.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christian Kriens, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Unveiling and presentation of model of Coste-Bellonte plane, Question Mark, La Maison Française, Rockefeller Center, New York City.
4:35 WNAC, "The Science of Motor Oil," Dr. Robert E. Wilson.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody; John Herrick, baritone; Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
7:30 WBZ, "Potash and Perlmutter," sketch, with "Abe and Mawruss."
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb, speaker; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedy team.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; string orchestra, William M. Daly, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Moran and Mack, "Two Black Crows."
10:00 WBZ, Shirley Howard and Ray Perkins, songs, patter, with orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "The President and Our People Under the NRA," Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois.
10:45 WAAB, Presenting Mark Warnow; Gertrude Niesen, soprano; Melodeers Quartet.

Boston Snapshots

Flowers and Music — Stepping from the crisp air outside, filled with the shouts of football players in the Fenway, into the Gardner Museum on Sunday was like stepping from fall into summer and from the twentieth century into the Middle Ages. In the hush of the flower-filled courtyard music echoed down from the hall upstairs. Hundreds of people moved reverently through the rooms filled with relics of ancient European churches and castles. The long music room with its flickering candles and dark-beamed ceiling was packed. Every chair was occupied and some 50 people stood at the back. As we entered, Mr. J. Langendoen, cellist, was playing his "Siciliana." The fragile beauty of the accompaniment seemed somehow to image the thread of beauty which stretched from the past to the present and from the Old World to the new.

"Accompanied by Adults"—A notice outside the front door of the Art Museum states that children under 12 are not admitted unless accompanied by adults. Certainly plenty of them were provided with the necessary escort on Sunday—though not all remained with their staid guardians once they were admitted. Discovering for the first time the coziest part of the museum—the reconstructions of New England rooms dated about 1700—we also discovered that a number of these detached children were enjoying them too. The fact that a narrow secret space exists between the inner walls of the rooms and the real walls of the museum basement may have been one of the attractions. A door into this space fortunately had been left open.

* * *

Caution on Fridays — Anyone planning to visit the Peabody Playhouse will be well advised to make sure it is not Friday—unless he wishes to don evening dress and wait until the fashionable hour of nine for the performance to begin. For Friday is definitely planned for the delectation of the social élite. As it is tactfully pointed out "evening dress is not actually compulsory, but—," It is probably an entertaining occasion for neighboring street urchins who are free to enjoy from the side lines, the spectacle of shimmering silk hats and other evidences of distinction, as visitors step lightly across the sidewalk from their limousines. On Friday programs it must be hardly worth printing the information that the playhouse is "four minutes' walk north of Charles Street elevated station!"

* * *

Willard and Millard Wade—With the end of the mayoralty contest the election season is not entirely over. The Boston Marine Society has still to elect a port warden for the port of Boston, on the fourteenth of this month. Any of its 500 captain members are eligible. Although no salary is involved, vigorous campaigning is being done by eight candidates. Prominent among these is Capt. Willard Wade of Waldeboro, Maine, whose twin brother Millard once held the position. Many stories are told about the twins Willard and Millard. It is related that once a New York Harbor pilot escorted a ship out of port and then after a few hours brought in another vessel inbound. Each ship was in command of one of the Wade brothers. Having just speeded one captain on his way to a foreign port, the pilot was astounded when apparently he met him again on the second vessel.

* * *

Fish-eye View—Should an inquiring fish, mounting high on a passing wave, glance into a port hole of the S. S. Manhattan, he might catch sight of the scene represented in doll's house style now in the window of the International Mercantile Marine agency in Boylston Street. Here is a piece of the side of the ship from which a number of plates have been torn, leaving a gaping hole. Through this passers-by gain an intimate view of an elaborate stateroom with a neat little bathroom beyond. Small girls who are still interested in doll's houses, should be delighted with the miniature bedspreads, furniture, bed lamps and other tiny details.

Riots on Campus at Budapest

BUDAPEST, Nov. 7 (AP)—Jewish students were driven off the campus of the university here today by rioting National Socialists.

A trick you'll find very easy to do . . .

This little chick works "magic" with sinks and bathtubs. His trick is to clean them—keep them looking like new . . . without making scratches, as harsh cleansers do!

Bon Ami is the only cleanser to use on your sinks and bathtubs. Because it doesn't scratch, Bon Ami saves the surface of porcelain and enamel — keeps it not only clean but also nicely polished.

And besides, Bon Ami doesn't leave gritty sediment in the bottom of tubs or sinks . . . doesn't collect in and clog up drain pipes . . . and is odorless. Buy a package and see for yourself what a "magic" cleanser it really is!

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BON AMI

Powder, Cake or the smart De luxe Package for Bathrooms

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

Early Vote Heavy As Polls Open In Boston Election

(Continued from Page 1)

members of its executive committee, and this committee remains unanimously behind Mr. Mansfield.

The letter in question read:

"We who have usually been in accord with the Good Government Association, urge you this year to disregard its recommendation and vote for Henry Parkman, Jr., for mayor.

"We believe that, owing to the unusual situation prevailing this year, its recommendation was made before the campaign had developed sufficiently to make it possible to know who was the best candidate to support; that its decision was based partly on supposed political expediency, and partly on the fact that the association was under obligations to Mansfield.

"We strongly urge all persons interested in good government to vote for Parkman."

The letter was signed by the following: Henry L. Shattuck, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Francis C. Gray, Mrs. William A. Gaston, Roland M. Baker, Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, William Minot, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mark A. DeWolf Howe, Christian A. Herter, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Laurence Curtis, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Samuel L. Cabot, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Dr. Daniel Fiske Jones, Mrs. Edward H. Bradford, Frederick J. Deane.

Central Wharf Blaze Curbed by Firemen

A four-alarm fire which threatened property in the vicinity of Central Wharf was brought under control by land and harbor fire-fighting forces today. The blaze was confined to the northern side of Central Wharf.

The Eastern Steamship Company occupies the southern side of the wharf. Freight awaiting shipment in their sheds was threatened by the blaze but the loss which was considered relatively slight was confined to some wool and baled eel grass. The company's fine steamer Saint John, now in the New York run, was towed from the fire zone.

The vessel was lying at the south side of India Wharf. She sent into the stream and let go an anchor. Eastern Steamship officials said the damage to Central Wharf would not hamper the sailing of their steamer in the Yarmouth service. The vessel which leaves Boston Monday and Thursday during the winter will clear from India Wharf temporarily.

Jewish Campaign Brings $300,000 in First Week

The Associated Jewish Philanthropies today entered the second week of its campaign for funds with a luncheon at the organization's headquarters at 110 Federal Street. More than $300,000 has been subscribed thus far.

Mr. Harry Liebmann, campaign treasurer, estimates that 3394 subscriptions have already been pledged. The campaign has been divided among teams which are canvassing various fields of local industry and professions. The second team to exceed its quota is the electrical group captained by Mr. L. Edward Cotsen.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). New edition presented by Billie Burke. Opening postponed until tonight at 8:10.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). Lew Leslie's latest all-Negro show in process of being whipped into shape. Emphasis on dancing and singing—with burlesques of various famous plays and films. 8:15.

"DESIGN FOR LIVING" (Plymouth). Noel Coward's comedy with Corinne Griffith replacing Lynn Fontanne. 8:30.

"THE PARTY'S OVER" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players' current offering. 8:20.

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). Comedy on an express train. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Kate Smith with her "Swanee Syncopators." The Four Franks do some speedy tap dancing, too. Screen feature is Kathleen Norris' "Walls of Gold." Kate Smith at 12:12, 2:36, 4:54, 9:29.

BOWDOIN SQUARE—"Three Little Pigs" are shown at 11:53 a. m., 3:50, 7:48, 11:29. Program includes "Penthouse" and personal appearance of Evelyn Brent.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Footlight Parade," "Rufus Jones for President" and "The Kick-off," at 1:26, 4:03, 6:40, 9:17 at the Fenway, and 10:01 a. m., 12:41, 3:21, 6:01, 8:41 at the Paramount.

STATE—"Night Flight." Beautiful photography and the Barrymore brothers in story of air mail in South America. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

TREMONT—"Forgotten Men." Official war pictures taken by army photographers of the Allies and Germany. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 5:59, 8, 10:01.

KEITH'S—"The Invisible Man." H. G. Wells's famous story. Also Mickey Mouse in "Mickey's Gala Premiere." Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford at the organ for their sixth week. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—First of new series of cartoons by Soglow brings his "Little King" from the pages of The New Yorker to the screen. "Magic Carpet" shows the modern city of Tokyo. "Walking the Dog" shows Scotty, rabbit and duck in friendly combat. Continuous from 9 a. m.

MODERN—George O'Brien in "Life in the Raw." 9:16 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Also Maurice Chevalier in "The Way to Love."

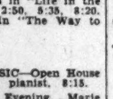
Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open House Recital. Doris Morrison, pianist, 8:15.

ZONTA CLUB—Musical Evening. Marie Murray, contralto; Geraldine Calla Nolan, soprano; Verne Powell, flutist; Minnie Stratton Watson, accompanist; the American Trio. Hotel Statler, Georgian Room, 8.

Other Events

TREMONT TEMPLE — Emmett Moore's Irish Players. Stage and screen entertainment. Musical revue with Irish music and dancing. Film feature, "The Rocky Road to Dublin." At 2 and 7.



TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM —Lectures: "The Stars in Their Courses," 2; "Our Central American Neighbors," 11 a. m.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL — Recital by Hazel Hooper and George Pratt Maxim, pianists; Bessie B. Popkin, violinist; Dorothy I. Baker, cellist. 30 Huntington Avenue. Noon.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Spanish Paintings," Miss Adlow, 2; "Illustrated Books," Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

"MAKING PEACE INEVITABLE"—Lecture by Florence H. Lascomb, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sponsored by Peace Committee of the Council of Jewish Women. Boulevard Trust Building, Brookline. 10:30 a. m.

Clearer Town Reports Sought By Unusual State Contest

Vermont Chamber of Commerce to Award Diplomas of Merit in Campaign to Instill More Interest in Local Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 6—Tear away the mask of mystification from annual town reports—shift government into a real democracy rather than dictatorship of the few who can understand the usually colorless, involved report—put the "deep digging" taxpayer on the expenditure trail of his government-corralled dollars.

These are the aims of the Town Report Competition being conducted throughout Vermont by the State Chamber of Commerce. In the interest of clear, "dressed up" town reports and a "new deal" for a mystified public, the chamber has invited all Vermont towns to enter their 1934 reports in the contest.

"Diplomas of Superior Merit" will be awarded in each population class for the best, most interesting, most understandable report. The winners will be chosen by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire and the Granite State's Comptroller and Tax Commission. The State Chamber of Commerce also will award "Diplomas of Supreme Merit" from the list of winners.

Individuals, local chambers of commerce, county farm bureaus and other committees are lined up to encourage local officials to enter the competition. Bulletins are sent to the public revealing the benefits of clear reports. Others are distributed to town officials showing that the public "demands and commands" to know "what makes government wheels go round."

The chamber is pointing out that "interesting to women" and "clear to children" are the comments earned "by town, village, city and state reports meeting the needs of the times,—these times when government must be interested in the people and the people must be interested in government. Clerks, auditors ,treasurers and other officials now must needs put their thought upon the women in the home and the children in the school as well as upon the business man in his office and the workman in his job.

Coöperation Sought

"If the government is to win the confidence of all the people, government must take all the people into its confidence. Easily interesting, speedily intelligible to busy business men must be the messages of local governments, and every device of style and method must be employed to make them so, if the understanding of citizens is to be sought, and if the coöperation of individuals and organizations is to be captured by the government."

Mr. James P. Taylor, secretary of the chamber, originator of the competition, pointed out that in democracy persons stand under government because they understand its functions. Those who do not understand town reports cannot actively participate in the government.

"Now, as never before," he said, "governments must sell themselves to their people. Town reports are documents of salesmanship for governments and textbooks for the people. Clearer reports will help make local governments more of a permanent success, or less of a failure than they are now.

"For the attention, thought, action and money of the people, government is competing with commodity advertising, amusements, feature stories and tabloids. In the technique of commanding interest and winning support government must beat all these other interests at their own game.

"The direct result from the Vermont competition," Mr. Taylor said, "will be better organized, more intelligible and significant, more interesting and attractive reports, reflecting the life of the town and appealing to everybody.

Aim Is Informed Public

"Indirectly will come a steadying of public expenditures and more rational handling of affairs by a better informed public, which knows and understands the facts over a series of years. Now men do not discuss matters in town meetings because they do not and cannot understand the reports and the reports are to blame."

Forty-nine towns already have indicated their intentions to send their 1934 reports into the competition. The reports are published in February, but by spreading propaganda now the State Chamber of Commerce is setting the town treasurers, selectmen and auditors to thinking on the coming report.

The reports will be judged on (1) setting up of a budget, (2) presentation of balance sheet and financial status of the town, (3) schedule of the distribution of expenditure over a series of years, and (4) graphic display of financial facts through the use of bar charts, graphs, etc.

Sample reports are sent to town officials. A budget form is being prepared. As a result of the competition many town for the first time will have a detailed budget.

Plymouth Farm Bureau To Start Meetings

The Plymouth County Farm Bureau starts a series of meetings by similar organizations on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at East Middleboro. Plymouth Country farmers and their wives are promised a "bang-up good meal" to start the ball rolling.

For the next 10 days following the Middleboro session farm folk in every part of the State will be gathering for their annual bureau meetings. Along with special dinners and exhibitions will go considerable serious talk on problems confronting the Massachusetts farmer today.

Natural Scientists Figure Best Routes Leading to Boston

The greatest meeting in the history of American natural science, according to Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, dean of science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is forecast for the ninety-third annual gathering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Cambridge and Boston, Dec. 27 to 30.

In addition to more than 3000 members of the association comprising 139 natural scientific and engineering organizations with membership of 20,000, many other visitors whose interests are affiliated are expected. Hosts during the three-day session include Harvard University, M. I. T., Simmons College, Boston University, Boston College, Northeastern University, Tufts, Wellesley, Radcliffe and Weston Colleges. Headquarters will be at the Statler Hotel.

The latest discoveries in natural science and engineering, including research on the structure of the atom, and the development of high-voltage sources of electricity will be discussed, and there will be many lectures of popular interest open to the public in addition to the closed, technical sessions.

Outstanding on the list of speakers already compiled will be Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who will discuss, "What Can the Engineer Do for Agriculture?" Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, is honorary chairman of the local committee.

U. S. Asked to Buy New Hampshire Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7—With barns, cellars and every other available storage place overflowing with the best apple crop New Hampshire has grown in years, it now appears as though the harvest will go for next to nothing.

Unable to find a paying market and lack of space to store their apples until later in the fall and winter, the farmers are looking to Washington with eager anticipation. For it is rumored that the federal relief administrator may journey into the apple sections of the great Northwest with $300,000 to spend for Washington and Oregon apples. New Hampshire feels that their apples are just as good as those from the Northwest and are sending Miss Eunice Patch, state relief director, to Washington to see if some of that money might be directed toward New Hampshire markets.

The New Hampshire Department of Agriculture points out that the apples bought by the Federal Relief Administrator are to be distributed to the needy. "If bought from Oregan and Washington," the bureau said, "the cost would be much more and transportation expense greater. Apples in this State are easily available and at prices well within the range of everyone."

NRA WE DO OUR PART

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Clever *managers*

---the women who shop at First National Stores

Each week they save enough out of their food budgets to buy new stockings, gloves or other luxuries. And yet they make no sacrifice in the quality of their meals.

Baker's Cocoa	½ LB TIN	10c
Shrimp	FANCY WET PACK TIN	11c
Rolled Oats	WHITE SPRAY QUICK COOK OR REGULAR 2 20 OZ PKGS	11c
Shredded Wheat	2 PKGS	23c
Quaker Corn Meal	2 24 OZ PKGS	15c
Dried Peas	YELLOW SPLIT OR WHOLE GREEN 3 1 LB PKGS	25c
Pillsbury's Cake Flour	44 OZ PKG	31c

TUNE IN ON WBZ DAILY FOR FREE PICTURE OFFER

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

SEALECT MILK UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED 3 TALL TINS 17c

MILD CHEESE AGED TANGY FLAVOR 2 LBS 37c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

« « CALIFORNIA ORANGES » »

MEDIUM SIZE DOZ 29c — SMALL SIZE 2 DOZ 45c

Tomatoes Fancy Ripe 2 Lbs 19c
Apples Native Baldwin 6 Lbs 15c
Squash Blue Hubbard Lb 2c
Cranberries 2 Lbs 19c

Ivory Soap 5 6 OZ BARS 25c
P&G Soap 8 BARS 25c

SWEETHOME CHOCOLATES
Delicious assorted - an unusual value equal to 50c - 60c grades
LB BOX 29c

SALE OF FUJI FOODS
Chinese Foods - - Easy to Make at Home - - Serve It for Supper or Lunch

Vegetable	CHOP SUEY TIN	14c
Noodles	TIN	19c
Bean Sprouts	TIN	13c
Soy Sauce	BOT	11c

NATIONAL BISCUIT'S
CHEESE LUNCH LB BULK 23c
Delicious Fresh Baked in Uneeda Ovens - Tangy Cheese Flavor

UNEEDA BISCUITS N.B.C. 4 PKGS 17¢

Sweet Rye Bread
slightly sweet - delicious toasted - one of our most popular bread specials
1 LB LOAF 6c

Coffee Walnut Cake ½ LOAF 15c
A Two Layer Coffee Iced Cake with Chopped Walnuts

PRIZE BREAD
SLICED OR REGULAR ALWAYS FRESH Lge 20 oz Loaf 8c

MARSHMALLOW FLUFF

The MOST and BEST for your money

AT ALL FOOD SHOPS

Delicious as frosting or filling or for meringues, sauces and salads. Blends with peanut butter and jams for sandwich filling. Delightful with hot chocolate.

It gives a **BETTER SHINE**

There's "something special" about a Whittemore's Oil Paste Shine that is entirely in harmony with the appearance of the well-dressed man. It affords proof of the extra quality of the polish.

Whittemore's imparts a quick, lustrous polish and keeps the leather pliant. The easy opening container is generous in size. Besides Black, the Oil Paste is available in Tan, Brown, Oxblood and Neutral.

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP.
Cambridge, Mass.

Sweethome Chocolates

29c lb.

Biggest Farm Organizations Deplore Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the National Farmers' Union. Mr. John A. Simpson, who supports the strike policy, is his successor in office in the Farmers' Union.

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, said today:

"The farm strike emphasizes the old proverb: 'Beware of the wrath of the patient man.' This strike was not started just a few weeks ago. The roots of the strike reach back to 1920 in the cruel deflation of agriculture.

"The present trouble grows out of disappointment and bewilderment because of the failure of our farm policies to lift farm prices. On Oct. 31 the farm dollar was worth only 61 cents. This has led many farmers to try direct methods to protect their interests.

"The Grange does not criticize anyone who uses any just means at his command to save his farm and his home. We believe, however, that there is a better way than strikes, or force or bloodshed.

"This better way is organization, collective bargaining, coöperative marketing and intelligent group action. We believe every other method should be tried before endangering human lives."

Roosevelt Is Sympathetic

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said:

"For 12 long years the American Farm Bureau Federation has fought unremittingly for equality for agriculture—for a higher standard of living for that third of our population that depends directly on agriculture for the necessities of life.

"Until the advent of the present Administration we never got from Washington what we asked. Always we were forced to compromise. Now the picture has been changed completely.

"The courageous, kindly man who sits in the White House is completely sympathetic with our aims. He has announced his intention and his determination to raise farm prices. In his last fireside talk he said in effect, 'If we can't do it one way, we will do it in another. Do it we will!'

"Well do we realize that the patience of some of our farmers is almost at the breaking point, and it is not for us to blame them. We know how cruelly they have suffered.

Strikes Can't Do It

"However, we feel that the farm strikes that have broken out in scattered sections can't possibly succeed. As far as the Farm Bureau is concerned, we are not changing horses in the middle of the stream.

"We ask our people to support their President in one of the most coöperative and far-reaching programs that has ever been attempted by any government. When that program has succeeded, as eventually it must succeed, every farmer as well as every man who works for a living will be immeasurably better off than he is today. Fairness and decency demand that every citizen give the President and his policy a chance, at least, to succeed."

Mr. Leroy Melton of Greenville, Ill., president of the Farmers' Equity Union, said:

"It is my personal opinion that the time has not yet arrived for a general farm strike. Farmers can help themselves by coöperating together to reduce production and surplus stocks of farm products and then market them coöperatively."

Of Course They're Mad

Mr. John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers' Union, said at Oklahoma City:

"Farm conditions are terrible. The purchasing power of the farmer is less than when the Agricultural Adjustment Act became a law. More than 500 laws have been passed by national and state governments fixing prices for transportation, electricity, gas, telephone, etc., all on a basis of cost including reasonable profit.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act forbids farmers getting cost of production and instead gives them parity prices.

"Farmers have a right to be mad. It looks like the only way to let people know they have been viciously discriminated against is to break up the furniture and sling the dishes. It is my opinion that farmers should refuse and cease to sell their products below cost of production."

Mr. C. E. Huff of Chicago, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, said:

"All America suffers because the farm problem has been ignored. Definite plans for meeting it are now under way. These plans had the approval of organized agricultural groups in advance. They cannot become fully effective in a day. They can be made to succeed in a few months.

"One may sympathize with the motives of the strikers and their leaders while believing their method is wrong."

Mr. Charles A. Ewing of Chicago, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association:

"I do not anticipate that any large numbers of farmers will be deflected to the strike movement or that they will conduct themselves so as to seriously interfere with business.

"The strike is most indicative of the seriousness of the economic situation in which the farmer finds himself, due to the disparity between the prices he receives for what he produces and the prices he must pay for the things he buys.

"No matter how dire the problem, it must be realized that unsound measures will not bring permanent relief to agriculture."

The president of the National Committee on Farm Organizations, Mr. Ralph Snyder of Kansas, one of agriculture's most influential figures, also disapproved the strike today in these words:

"I do not favor the farm strike because it is unsound in principle and impractical in operation.

"It has, however, served to dramatize a situation which is deplorable in the extreme and which has been growing steadily worse during the past 12 years."

Sweet Smell of Wet Leaves in the Sun

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Adventure 'Round Each Bend

The Motorcar Is Out on the Cement Road. It Has No Place Here With Gasoline Fumes to Defile the Fragrance of Oak and Maple Leafage.

In spring and summer there are roads through the New England woodlands, sharp-edged corridors walled by curtains of green, or shadowed tunnels that lead to cool depths. But in autumn they become triumphant arcades where beauty spreads its richest brocades; greens melt into a riot of hues that shame the Tyrean dyes. Wheel track and rut disappear beneath a carpet that invites the pedestrian with a soft rustle of leaves to add zest to the crisp tang of autumn in the air. Roads no longer, but reverent aisles in the cathedral of beauty.

'Forgotten Man' Label Denied by Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—When the five western governors left the national capital Saturday, after their program had been turned down, Gov. William Langer of North Dakota charged that the "farmer is the forgotten man." This criticism is the chief subject of rebuttal in the Administration counter-campaign now under way. Figures available here show quite a different picture, it is charged.

What has the Administration done for the farmer? The following gives a graphic picture of the situation, so far as a quick survey can reveal it:

In one way or another, about $600,000,000 has so far been allocated to farm purposes, with another $650,000,000 to be allocated by spring—or a total of $1,250,000,000.

The latest report of the RFC, issued yesterday as of the close of business on Oct. 31, showed advances to farm groups or for the promotion of agriculture as of Oct. 31 totaled approximately $452,000,000, of which slightly more than $143,000,000 had been repaid to the government corporation.

The Commodity Corporation has just been established. Its first loans were on cotton. For advancing 10 cents a pound on cotton the RFC has allocated to this corporation $250,000,000.

It will also make the loans on corn at 50 cents a bushel and it is estimated that about $150,000,000 will be allocated.

The Farm Credit Administration, through federal land banks, is speeding up its program to stop farm mortgage foreclosures, being alloted $2,000,000,000.

The AAA is now distributing $110,000,000 in benefit payments to cotton planters and has started the first of the $70,000,000 to be distributed to wheat farmers who have signed reduction contracts. Another $40,000,000 will be sent next summer.

By Jan. 1 the AAA will start paying out $180,000,000 of the estimated $350,000,000 in benefits to corn and hog producers.

The AAA has spent about $35,000,000 in the purchase of hogs and in the next few months will spend about $15,000,000 more.

Its program to stabilize butter prices at around 24 cents through purchases for relief distribution will cost between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000.

Is the farmer forgotten? If so, says the Administration, it is a very expensive form of forgetfulness to the United States Treasury!

Reno Charges Betrayal Of Farmers' Interests

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 7 (AP)—Mr. Milo Reno, president of the striking National Farmers Holiday Association, yesterday said, "Betrayal of the farmers by both the President and Secretary Wallace" left the farmers "but one course, to strike with all the power that they possess."

The five governors who presented the farm holiday demands to the President last week "only asked for justice for the farmer," Mr. Reno asserted.

"It is to be hoped," he said, "that the governors, who were figuratively slapped in the face by the President and the Secretary, will have the courage to take the necessary action to protect our citizens in possession of their homes and demand for the people of the middle West, especially the farmers, the consideration they are entitled to."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7 (AP)—A united demand by governors of western states for a federal price-fixing and crop-restriction farm relief program will be made on Congress in January, Gov. Floyd B. Olson said yesterday upon his return from Washington.

Although President Roosevelt and the Department of Agriculture did not look favorably upon the farm program advanced by Governor Olson and the chief executives of four other northwest states last week, Governor Olson made no attack upon the national administration. "I believe that the President feels that the present plan of controlling production alone will not succeed," he said.

A conference of governors of western states will be called within a month, he said, to prepare for submission to Congress a compulsory farm price-fixing plan as adopted at the Governors' Conference in Des Moines last week.

Chicago Applauds Johnson at Least For High Courage

NRA Head Beards Lion in Its Den and Beast Wags Its Tail

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Freedom of the press was explicitly guaranteed here yesterday by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. He announced his official judgment that the NRA has no authority to license newspapers.

"I think that the licensing sections of the statute must be read with the free-press clause of the Constitution," he said. "I think that, together, they clearly preclude the idea of any intent of Congress to license the press.

General Johnson saved his free-press pronouncement for Chicago in his first stand of a personal campaign for his work. Chicago has proved a center of newspaper and business opposition to the NRA.

Dictatorship was just as emphatically disavowed by the NRA administrator. He made a good case for himself as no autocrat but as a national planner of business who makes mistakes but is honestly anxious to correct them and seeks coöperation. He denied that any industry had been coerced into a code.

It was a one-man army which General Johnson marched against the Chicago citadel of hostility. His single-handed attack he led gallantly, and his courage won admiration even from those who differed with him.

In Chicago he found the focus of criticism in the West. To hear his defense of the NRA, 3500 of the West's commercial and industrial leaders came hustling. They made the largest and most brilliant business audience here in years.

They were cool to the NRA. General Johnson knew they would be and what he expected was at once confirmed. Chicago business was not only skeptical of the NRA, but big industry is generally Republican and Chicago is a great Republican center.

The General advanced to the charge with but a few conspicuous friends in all the great audience. The Democratic Mayor was at his right, the Democratic Governor at his left and his secretary close by made up all his reserves.

His first mention of the President brought out only modest applause. As he reached another high point touching the President, the Democratic Governor, Mr. Henry Horner, went through the silent motion of clapping his hands. None joined him.

Enthusiasm swelled up when he finished. But it was moderated. It was not the lush friendliness that greeted the General when last he spoke here to labor on Labor Day. The General was himself moderated. But when he stood among a host largely not his friends he did not give ground. He captured not a few.

How many he resold on the NRA is unknown. But to all he sold his courage.

Chairs Erupt New York Boys Keen to Soar With the Birds

Would You Like to Learn to Pilot a Plane, Asked Lecturer—Would They! Others Study Animals and See Balls Curve

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Several hundred small boys bounced right off the seats of the City College auditorium last Saturday morning when Mr. Merwin M. Peake began a lecture on aeronautics by asking: "How many of you would like to learn how to pilot an airplane?"

If Mr. Peake had had any notion of starting right off for South America, or Africa, or a mere little continental jump from New York to Los Angeles he could have taken his choice of almost any small boy in the room. Gangling boys growing out of their short trousers, short, stocky boys, noisy boys or quiet boys, they were all ready for adventure.

Mr. Peake, who founded the junior air squadron of Elizabeth, N. J., had three boys from his squadron along to go through ground tests and show his young audience how sound must be eyes, ears, nerves, and sense of balance.

There were little "ohs" and "ahs" all over the audience as the demonstration proceeded, but the moment when the youngsters almost rose at the speaker was when he showed motion pictures of the aeronautical activities of his boys at the Lafayette Junior High School in Elizabeth, all of whom are between 11 and 15 years old.

It is safe to predict that a good many family dinner tables that night were bombarded with eager urgings to "let's move to Elizabeth, let's do."

But Mr. Peake and his working model airplane were not the sole attractions at the meeting which was one of the series arranged by the American Institute for its junior science clubs, with the idea of opening up new fields of work to young people interested in natural science. Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles and mammals of the New York Zoölogical Park, illustrated a talk on strange animal friends with three reels of motion pictures taken by himself. One reel was devoted to freak mammals, including sloths, armadillos, giant anteaters, the echidna and the duck-billed platypus, another to lizards and turtles, and the third to marine life. Dr. Ditmars described his recent trip to the American tropics for vampire bats and described to his wide-eyed audience the 18 carnivorous bats, like large rats, which he brought home.

Meanwhile another group of children were attending a biology meeting at the New York Botanical Gardens with Dr. E. D. Merrill speaking on the origins of cultivated food plants, and Mr. Robert F. Light on food study.

Prof. Parke B. Fraime of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn astonished an audience of older boys at the College of the City of New York by sending curved balls all around the room as a part of his speech, following a talk by Dr. Lincoln T. Work of Columbia University on chemical engineering.

Canada to Discuss English Title Ban

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (AP)—Whether Canadians should be allowed to accept titles from King George is expected to be discussed by Parliament when it opens next January.

Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, a Labor member for Hamilton East, said yesterday he will introduce a resolution to continue the ban on titles with the exception of judges and military and naval officers.

Premier R. B. Bennett, shortly before the close of the last session, announced the Government did not consider itself bound by the anti-titles motion passed in 1919. Until the Prime Minister's announcement, titles were considered a dead issue, although one or two abortive attempts had been made to restore them.

Liquor Sales Decrease In Province of Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The estimated decrease in liquor sales for the fiscal year is about $7,200,000, and it is reported that many of the 124 stores show a decrease. For the first time since the beginning of government sale seven years ago, the Liquor Control Board estimates that sales will fall below the $30,000,000 total.

During the present period there has been a steady decrease in total sales of liquor in the province. In 1931-32, with a total of $36,099,561, there had been a decrease of $9,736,145. This year's sales will probably prove to be 20 per cent lower than the 1931 total, it is believed.

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES IN YOUR

WEEK-END BAG

Armistice Day obligingly falls on Saturday this year, so why not do it justice with a delightful week-end at the shore? We'll do our part—with spacious rooms, a tempting menu, hotel entertainments and music.

So come on down for some fun—that's what holidays are for. At Chalfonte-Haddon Hall you'll find a friendly concern for your comfort and amusement that will restore the most frazzled morale. Christian Science church in our block. Low winter rates. American and European plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

Schervee Studios

CORRECT FRAMES» » which glorify their pictures

exclusive designs in hand-carved wood, gorgeous handcut crystal, hand-tooled leather, or metal—for etchings, paintings, mezzotints, or photographs—frames which give added loveliness to lovely pictures.

Priced from $2.50

Frames of all kinds and regilding.

Schervee Studios Inc

665 Boylston Street

Interior Decorators Telephone KENmore 6160 BOSTON Portrait Photography

● Schiaparelli started this Tyrolean mode. And Schiaparelli selected the Walk-Over ROLA as the shoe to wear with it. A closed-throat Ghillie of brown sport grain. Leather heel of good posture height. And you know correct posture's so important to make the new clothes hang chic-ly.

ROLA Tie $7.50

WALK·OVER

Shoes for Men and Women

Geo. E. Keith Company, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

Agencies in principal cities of the world.

Chandler & Co.

Famous for Style and Quality for Over a Century

BOSTON

French Salon

Second Floor

"Thoroughbred"

The Elegance of sleek Galyac featured in a bow on fine, hand made felt, beautifully detailed

"Thoroughbred" has been designed expressly for the woman who prefers smartness tempered by dignity! A suggestion of height in the fold of the crown is smart and wearable. The line of the brim is most flattering (incidentally it's very nice for women who wear glasses!). This is but one of many equally attractive hats of the same type in head-sizes 22½ to 24.

12.50

WALK·OVER

510 FIFTH AVENUE

Women's Shoes Exclusively, also Main Spring Arch Shop

◆

Men's and Women's Shops

1432 Broadway 254 West 125th St.

BROOKLYN

565 Fulton St. or 20 DeKalb Ave.

946 Flatbush Ave. 7918 Fifth Ave.

PATERSON: 181 Market St.

NEW YORK

A Few Rare Bargains For Armistice Week...

M. STEINERT & SONS announce the following special offers for Armistice Week. The values are genuine and the prices remarkably low.

Geo. Steck

5-Foot Grands, Brand New

$525

Previously $895

Steinert

5' Mahogany Grand, practically new

$600

Formerly $1250

Stroud-Period Model 5'

(Repossessed)

Formerly $745, now

$445

Wheelock 4' 10"

Aeolian-made Grand, a bargain at

$350

Steinway

Mahogany Grand, Small Size

$900

Rebuilt—Cannot be told from new

Reconditioned Grands

Mason & Hamlin

Weber, Chickering, etc.

at real savings

Practice Uprights $45 $55 $75

Convenient Terms of Payment can be arranged

M. STEINERT & SONS

Steinert Hall . . . 162 Boylston Street

BOSTON, MASS.

American-Soviet Negotiations at Washington Bring World Reverberations

American Trade Sees $500,000,000 In Soviet Orders

Amtorg Corporation to Decide on Purchases After Recognition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Business and financial circles here are pausing in the concern over the outcome of the sharply-contested local election today to turn appraising glances at Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Soviet commercial agency in this country, which will become an important purchaser of American goods if the forthcoming conferences between President Roosevelt and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, lead to United States recognition of Russia.

Unconfirmed reports circulating in informed quarters are that the cards which the Soviets are prepared to lay on the table in the game of high diplomacy they are playing for the stake of United States recognition of their Government are the prospect of orders aggregating $500,000,000 that would fall into the laps of American industrialists as soon as official diplomatic relations were established between the countries.

Sharp Decline in Trade

Just how much ground there is for these reports is uncertain. Persons close to the situation, however, recalled that in 1930, when trade between the United States and Russia reached an all-time peak, this country sold goods aggregating $115,000,000 to the Soviets.

Since 1930 American sales to Russia have declined so sharply that during the first six months of 1933, they totaled less than 5 per cent of the volume three years previously. In that period, the United States fell from first to sixth place in the roster of nations exporting to Russia.

Indications have not been lacking for several months, however, that the Soviets were preparing to look favorably again on the United States market for purchases on a large scale. Amtorg Trading Corporation, being the official Soviet agency in this country with a monopoly on foreign trade with Russia, will be spotlighted in any program for extensive commercial negotiations between the two countries.

Credit Given by R. F. C.

Amtorg has already been reported to be seeking a $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 credit from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to be used to purchase American commodities. In July, the organization obtained a $4,000,000 credit from the R. F. C., which was used to buy between 60,000 and 80,000 bales of American cotton, Amtorg putting up 30 per cent of the purchase price in cash and getting a credit from the exporters.

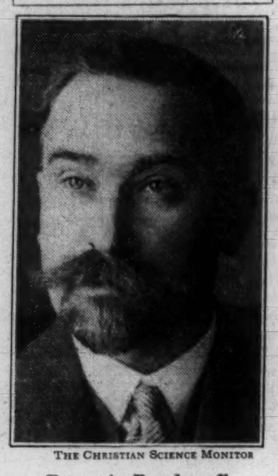
The new credit which the company is seeking would be used to buy about 500,000 or 1,000,000 bales of American cotton, besides large amounts of other commodities including copper, aluminum and, perhaps, wheat, it was said.

Amtorg Trading Corporation, which was formed in 1923, now occupies four floors at 261 Fifth Avenue. The name "Amtorg" is comprised of two abbreviations which, in Russian, mean "American commerce."

Among the Russian commodities which Amtorg handles for sale in this country are Oriental rugs, furs, sturgeon, manganese, platinum, and other minerals and art and handicraft articles made by peasants.

The organization's export department buys American machinery and equipment; various transportation units, such as automobiles, airplanes, locomotives and cars; raw materials; semi-manufactured goods; alloys; paints; dyes and chemicals; all of which are shipped to Russia.

Buyer for Soviets



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peter A. Bogdanoff

Chairman of the Board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Officials of Amtorg Welcome Litvinoff

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—An informal welcome, extended by a group of executives of Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Soviet trade organization here, was the feature of the arrival of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, here today.

The delegation, headed by Mr. P. A. Bogdanoff, chairman of Amtorg Trading Corporation, went down the harbor in the cutter and boarded the steamship Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, at Quarantine, to greet Mr. Litvinoff. Other members of the group were Mr. A. J. Rosenshein, president of Amtorg; Mr. E. M. Berkh, treasurer; and Mr. Gregory Melamed, president of Intourists, an affiliated organization.

Some members of the party were scheduled to accompany Mr. Litvinoff to Washington.

United States Gives Greeting To Litvinoff

(Continued from Page 1)

accepted a 5-cents-on-the-dollar token payment from the powerful British Government cannot be exigent with Russia over a debt lent to its predecessor. The issue, however, will undoubtedly remain in commission for weary months and years. Russia is not prepared to recognize its validity even if no money is involved. Many of the private claims have already been settled, but such as remain will apparently entail typically long and petty litigation.

Russian-American interest, therefore, narrows down to the question of trade and credits. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. has been studying the possibility of Russian commerce intensively for many months. As administrator of farm credits, his task is to relieve agriculture preferably by sale of its products. Russia needs foodstuffs, but even more urgently requires cotton, certain minerals, heavy industrial products, and a wide range of manufactured goods. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation already in close touch with the Soviet Trading Agency, the Amtorg, is ready to expend further credits for such purchases, and Mr. Morgenthau is expected to centralize the plans.

Eastern Relations Affected

In the field of world politics, Mr. Litvinoff and President Roosevelt have much of common interest, but they may be expected to do it in discreet terms if they enter upon the subject at all. Nothing could get Russia in trouble with Japan quicker than an obvious attempt at enlisting American support. Whatever is done in this field—and many observers doubt if a single tangible observation on the subject will be made even privately—will certainly be the quintessence of caution.

Machinery for recognition is simple. An exchange of notes—which might be done in Washington across a table—and an ultimate exchange of Ambassadors is all that is required. Mr. Litvinoff has full powers from his Government, President Roosevelt possesses similar authority from the Constitution. Congress does not enter the picture until the time comes for confirming the particular individual named Ambassador.

After the initial step, commercial representatives of the Soviet may be better qualified to speak than Mr. Litvinoff. They are expected here. He will be staying in the home of one of them—Mr. Boris E. Skvirsky—in the modest brick house on Massachusetts Avenue, where Russian affairs have centered for a decade. But Amtorg officials in New York will soon hold the center of the Administration's interest.

French Intensify Efforts to Win Largest Share of Russian Trade

Paris

AMERICAN diplomatic recognition of the Soviets is regarded here as mainly an economic move which France itself has anticipated by its recent effort for a Franco-Russian rapprochement.

Negotiations are now actively under way in Paris for the conclusion of a new commercial accord with Soviet Russia designed to increase substantially the volume of trade between the two nations, and more particularly to help lessen the unfavorable trade balance of France, which has already reached more than 8,100,000,000 francs ($324,000,000 at 25) for the first nine months of this year, according to figures just published.

The United States, French opinion is convinced, is motivated by exactly similar circumstances and expectations in opening conversations with Soviet officials destined to lead to eventual recognition. There is in one respect a striking parallel between the present economic positions of France and the United States—namely, that in both countries the last half-year has witnessed a marked improvement in the general industrial situation, while exports of both nations, on the contrary, have continued to decline.

French Accord Unsatisfactory

France has been especially hard hit in this respect, and if the recent rapprochement with Russia is in part due to political consideration, it is being primarily developed at the present moment with a view to providing an additional market for French goods.

The provisional accord which now regulates Franco-Russian commercial relations is manifestly unsatisfactory for both parties. The Russians find that the quota system of France bars the way to its exports, while the necessity of paying in cash limits its purchases here. The French, on the other hand, feel that too many Rusian products are entering in proportion to France's sales to the Soviets.

The negotiations now under way are an effort to correct this, but it is admitted in official circles that progress toward an agreement is extremely slow. Russia wants the French Government to adopt the system which prevailed in Germany, where the state guaranteed the credits which various private firms granted to Russia. The French Government, however, appears to feel that the question of the guaranteeing of credits by the state or by the Bank of France hinges on the satisfactory settlement of the problem of debts and claims of various French interests against Russia.

Exchange of Commodities

A preliminary accord appears to have been reached by which Russia is to offer the security of its petrol monopoly in exchange for better credit facilities in France, but the details are still to be determined. France is willing to increase its purchases in Russia, but anxious to avoid any dumping by the Soviets.

There are indications that an ultimate agreement will be largely based on some form of barter, each nation accepting from the other such products as would not interfere with its internal economy. France, for example, would admit more Russian timber, while Russia would order more airplanes and airplane parts from French factories. Detailed arrangements are proving difficult to conclude, but the opinion is expressed in informed circles that a satisfactory solution will be found soon, or in any event before the end of the year.

Russia Observes Revolution Day With Enthusiasm

Papers Stress Coincidence of Litvinoff's Arrival in United States

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP) — Soviet Russia with customary gusto today celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the most important date on its calendar—the October revolution—coincident with the scheduled arrival in the United States of its foreign commissar, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff.

Mr. Litvinoff went to America for conversations with President Roosevelt concerning recognition of the Soviet Union.

Newspapers found space to refer prominently to this coincident despite the fact that their columns were filled this day more than any other with praises of the "socialist construction" and the forward march of the Soviet Union in world affairs.

Great Historical Significance

"For the whole world," the newspaper Izvestia said editorially, "the meeting of Mr. Litvinoff and President Roosevelt in Washington has a great historical significance.

"By initiating these negotiations the world's leading capitalist power confirms that all the latent hopes of extermination of the U. S. S. R. now are pure fancy."

Meanwhile, in the Red Square the red legions of the proletariat paraded in another day-long demonstration in which approximately 1,000,000 persons were estimated to have participated.

Throngs Cheer Leaders

They cheered Joseph Stalin; Mikhail Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union; V. M. Molotoff, president of the union council of the peoples commissars, and other high officials who watched and saluted from the reviewing stand atop the Lenine mausoleum.

Some 50,000 troops of the Red Army's Moscow garrison, together with several battalions of sailors, carried out the military phase of the celebration.

A chill drizzle which fell from dismal gray skies did not dampen the enthusiasm of the marchers, but it did prevent the usual military aviation demonstration accompanying the marching army corps display on the ground.

Tonight President Kalinin will be host to the foreign diplomats in a reception forming the outstanding social event of the year.

Propaganda and Debt Claims Confront Soviet Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

time and to publish theoretical instructions as to how the 12,000 or so members of the American Communist Party are to set about organizing a revolution in that country; but responsible Soviet political and economic leaders have long lost any illusions on this score.

In the economic field Soviet decrees annulling pre-revolutionary Russian state debts and nationalizing and confiscating the property of American firms and individuals have led to a number of public and private compensation claims. The total value of loans floated in America on behalf of the Tsarist Government by the National City Bank and subsidiary syndicates is estimated at about $86,000,000.

The Provisional Government of Russia, which came into power after the overthrow of the Tsar in March, 1917, and was itself ousted by the Bolsheviki in November of the same year, received a credit to the amount of $187,729,000 from the American Government. This advance was made after the United States had entered the World War and was primarily designed for war purposes. Both the Tsarist and the Provisional Government debts were formally repudiated by the Soviet Government in a decree promulgated in January, 1918.

Apart from the repudiation of these debts, the Soviet Government at various times nationalized and confiscated American property of uncertain valuation. Estimates in this connection range from $60,000,000 to $443,000,000.

As against these American claims the Soviet Government has counterclaims, the precise amount of which has never been formulated, based on the fact that American troops participated in intervention on Russian soil in the Archangel region of North Russia and in Siberia during the civil war.

In North Russia there were fatalities on both sides in military encounters and in the course of hostilities, which ended, so far as America was concerned, with the withdrawal of the troops in 1919. In Siberia the presence of the American troops acted to some extent as a restraining influence upon the Japanese and upon the wilder irregular White leaders; but their action in guarding railroad lines indirectly aided the White Government of Admiral Kolchak.

Advance signs seem to point to a process of compromise and adjustment in the settlement of these claims and counterclaims. It is quite obvious that no war debt will be paid in full. Russia's, perhaps, least of all. But the Soviet Government, in the course of negotiations with Great Britain in 1924 and with France in 1927 agreed to pay some very modest compensation to pre-war bondholders as part of a scheme under which it would receive additional credits. A small "token payment" on the debt to the American Government might conceivably be worked into a larger plan for governmental financing of sales to the Soviet Union.

A similar process of adjustment might be reached with private claimants. Soviet bills of exchange, because of the lack of normal banking facilities, can only be discounted at an abnormally high cost, a fact which is reflected in the prices of goods which Soviet commercial agencies purchase abroad. It might well prove profitable for the Soviet Government to reach some settlement with the National City Bank, which would free the channels of banking coöperation. The General Electric Company, among others, has waived claims in regard to pre-war holdings in Russia, and it is understood that this was based on the consideration that its post-war business transactions with the Soviet Government were sufficiently advantageous to warrant a writing off of old claims. There is every likelihood that such settlement as there may be of debt and property questions will proceed by this method of agreement, based on considerations of mutual advantage, rather than through any blanket recognition of prerevolutionary claims.

Relatively, the United States lost very little as a result of the Russian Revolution. France and England, Germany and Belgium, had far more capital invested in prerevolutionary Russia than was the case with the United States. This fact is undoubtedly calculated to smooth the road to a final settlement of differences between the two countries.

Third of the Way Traveled To Full NRA Codification

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The NRA today had passed the one-third mark in the codification of American business and industry with 98 codes signed and approved by the President. Hearings on 165 other codes have been completed and 42 others are scheduled to start through the hearing stage within the next three weeks.

The last code signed to date is for stock exchange firms which secured the President's approval late yesterday. Simultaneously, however, hearings on a code for investment bankers were abruptly halted because the proposed draft included no provisions for fair practices. The bankers were ordered to redraft their code and told that they would have to include some fair practices sections before it could be accepted by either the NRA or President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, the first Ford Motor Company report on wages and working hours was awaited with keen interest. It was due to be filed in New York today at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce whence it would be forwarded here for analysis and publication.

A further development of the day was a warning to the general public from the Consumers' Advisory Board against submitting to excessive increases in the price of coal. The board contended that the operation of the coal and other codes affecting retail prices could under no circumstances be responsible for an increase of more than 20 per cent in retail coal prices and should be considerably less.

Completion and approval of a third of the total of codes of fair competition does not strictly represent the NRA's achievements to date. The 98 codes already completed include all but one of the major businesses and industries. The only important one still to be completed is that of the construction industry employing more men in its multidinous subdivisions than any other industry. Acute controversy between contractors and labor over labor provisions have held this code up for weeks and promise to continue to do so for some time to come.

The warning to the public against excessive coal price increases pointed out that about half of the retail price of coal goes to the retail dealer, while less than a third goes to the railroad. Of the balance of the price they hold that seldom more than 20 per cent goes to the mine operator. This means, they say, that even if the mine price should double, due to the higher wage scales provided by the code, the retail price need not rise more than 20 per cent.

Even an increase of this extent, they believe unjustified, since the code does not change minimum union wage scales of miners in Indiana, Illinois and the Rocky Mountain coal regions. This means that these areas should be able to produce coal at the same rates as heretofore while only the former cheap wage fields would have any excuse for increasing prices. The effect, they hold, will be simply to prevent the low wage fields from invading the markets of the Indiana, Illinois and Rocky Mountain fields.

Among advantages to the consumer which would to some extent compensate for any price increase is mentioned the provision in the coal code making misrepresentation of coal analysis a violation. At present, the board holds, the relative prices of various grades of coal do not represent their value in terms of heat units. The consumer is advised to insist on seeing the dealer's mine analysis before purchasing fuel.

Farley Attacked For 'Treachery' To New York City

Fusion and Tammany Hit Him on Radio; Fusion Confident of Vote

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Indications are plentiful in highest Democratic quarters here that Postmaster-General James A. Farley, political generalissimo of the Roosevelt Administration, will have to defend his chairmanships of the Democratic state and national committees following the municipal election here today.

When this was written, long queues of voters were waiting their turn at the polls throughout the city's five boroughs as the biggest vote in the history of municipal elections in the United States was being registered.

Since the vote is secret, the outcome is conjecture at this moment, but consensus among observers in all the boroughs was favorable to Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate for Mayor.

Watching the Polls

The city was regimented with an army of poll watchers after a campaign wind-up bristling with charges of importing voters to "steal the election" and vote trading. Numerous reports of violence, fraud and personal assault were the morning's election developments.

Never in the history of New York has a mayoralty contest been so rife with unprecedented factors, including an unwonted injection into it of national politics that has left the down-state Democracy divided as it has never been.

This division comes out of the web and woof of the Joseph V. McKee's post-primary mayoral candidacy, fathered by Mr. Farley and his political intimate, Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic leader, and until this bolt second most important ally of Tammany.

Farley Faces Ousting

The factional fight became increasingly bitter as the campaign progressed, and culminated in one of the strongest attacks ever made here by a political organization upon its national and state chairman. This came from Daniel F. Cohalan, accredited spokesman for the five regular Democratic organizations in New York City, in a summary call for Mr. Farley's retirement from both the state and national chairmanships.

Mr. Cohalan's was the last voice to be heard in electioneering last night, and was less an appeal for Mayor John P. O'Brien's reelection than a denunciation of Mr. Farley. He declared retirement was incumbent upon the Democratic National and state chairman for having "set up the job" that led to the formation of the McKee ticket that was "without precedent in American politics for double-dealing, for treachery, for disloyalty."

"In fomenting rebellion, in causing discord which injures the Democratic chances of retaining control of the government of New York City he has failed in every requisite in his duty as chairman of the Democratic National Committee," Mr. Cohalan declared. " . . . He has the same right to bolt and rebel that any other member has, but he is bound to take the consequences, and he should at once step out of any representative position."

This denunciation came within an hour after Mr. Farley's own radiocast in support of the state Democratic ticket which he closed with a personal indorsement of Mr. McKee as the man "who in my judgment will make the best mayor."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Portrait of Democracy

All day today the mills of democracy ground merrily. Down in the congested districts shabbily dressed men with hardly more than their suffrage to their names, entered drab polling places and registered their choices.

* * *

Up on Beacon Hill a quietly luxurious church, in which lighted candles cast a monastic glow was converted to the services of democracy. Here men and women, who were the "glass of fashion and the mold of form," removed their gloves and exercised their suffrage, not the least of their numerous possessions.

* * *

This Nonpartisan Election

Republicans and Democrats are holding heavy clubs at the polls today to prevent vote juggling by various ballot markers. At each precinct voting place are stationed one warden, one clerk and four inspectors. One of the first two officials must be a Republican, the other a Democrat. Two G. O. P. men and two Democrats act as inspectors.

* * *

State "Scotland Yard"

Only a matter of hours after the echos of another gangster shooting had reverberated in a South Boston alley, Prof. Frank L. Simpson stood before the State Crime Commission which he chairmans, and spoke of a Massachusetts Scotland Yard to stem the rising tide of crime.

* * *

A super-police system under state control was his tentative suggestion, organized to supplement and coordinate activities of municipal police forces.

This hint of a plan, coming without warning in the middle of public debate before the commission, may indicate what lines of thinking have developed behind closed doors these last weeks, and may anticipate the final commission report. Such a strong, centralized detective group, incorruptible, would meet secrecy with secrecy, and fight the gangster on his own underground field.

* * *

To Fight Interference

Particularly would Professor Simpson have this local Scotland Yard expose and defeat political interference with police activities. And a more potent example of this need could not have easily been found, than that shown up by certain Boston authorities in connection with the shooting of the night before.

* * *

It appears that Keenan, the victim of the fracas, has a criminal record covering three closely-typed pages at police headquarters. He has been arrested dozens of times and found guilty of a great variety of offenses. And yet he has served a total of only 7½ months in jail. In most cases, he escaped his terms by being allowed to go free on probation. During which successive probations, it seems, he demonstrated his right to go free by three pages of criminal record.

* * *

Callahan Has Long Record

Callahan, the person alleged by the police to be the slayer of Keenan, has a similarly long record of criminal offenses, probations, and light or suspended sentences. And the racketeering which furnished the motive for the shooting, is so well known to the police that they talk freely of this racketeer spreading out this territory or that, as if it were as common as business disputes.

* * *

Troopers at Polls

Governor Ely and Police Commissioner Hultman are all wrong about Ward 3 in the North End, apparently. Instead of being a voting volcano, it is the "most peaceful ward in the State." At least that is the opinion of one indignant organization worker at the North Bennet Street polls.

But peaceful or not, rumors of the past concerning Lomasney's old stamping ground have drawn a few state troopers and several city police about the polls—just in case.

Litvinoff Refuses to Be 'Ruffled,' Former Woman Secretary Relates

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7 (AP)—A former private secretary went into a reminiscent mood here today and discussed her former boss—Mr Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who arrives in the United States today to discuss possible Russian recognition with President Roosevelt.

The former secretary was Mrs. Max Eastman. Before her marriage to the American author she was known in Russia as Eleina Vasilievna Krylenko, a sister of Gen. Nikolai Krylenko, present Russian Minister of Justice.

Mrs. Eastman recalled how Mr. Litvinoff talked of diplomatic conversations with the United States more than a decade ago, described him as more like an American business man "than any diplomat I have ever seen" and asserted that he has refused to play partisan politics.

Back in 1922 Mrs. Eastman, then unmarried, had just been appointed as Mr. Litvinoff's private secretary. She recalled how at that time she was all agog over a trip to an international conference at Geneva and could not understand why Mr. Litvinoff took it so calmly.

"Does nothing excite you?" she asked Mr. Litvinoff.

The Russian diplomat smiled and replied:

"The only trip that could give me a thrill of pleasure would be a diplomatic mission to the United States."

Out of the crowding memories of war times and post revolution days in Russia Mrs. Eastman says the thoughts of Mr. Litvinoff stand out with the most clarity. During her experiences as his private secretary she met and talked with most of Europe's leading diplomats.

"Mr. Litvinoff," said Mrs. Eastman, "is not a handsome man, but his face has character and charm. He is one of the best natured men I ever knew, not easily irritated, never capricious, lives very simply, plans all his activities very carefully and allows nothing to ruffle his disposition."

Mrs. Eastman says that the reason Mr. Litvinoff has remained a dominant figure in Russian life is because of his genuine love of country and his honesty.

"Of the old crowd," she said, discussing early figures of the revolution, "only Maxim Litvinoff and my brother seem to have advanced in governmental positions. They survived because they refused to play partisan politics."

Mrs. Eastman came to Detroit with her husband who speaks here today.

Austria Weeds Out National Socialists

VIENNA, Nov. 7 (AP)—A relentless drive to clear the Austrian Government of all National Socialist sympathizers will be opened along a wide front this week.

Tired of opposition within his own official household to his stern anti-National Socialist campaign, Austria's Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, declared: "The time is coming when we will find out who really is for Austria and who is not. . . ."

Within a week, he announced, a Federal Kommissar for personnel reform will be named to weed out all public officials and employees with National Socialist leanings. All persons connected with the Government were required to swear allegiance to "Independent Austria" last May, but the Chancellor said many were not living up to the oath.

Mexico Orders Goods Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A degree of the Ministry of Finance orders all customs officers to prevent exports of any articles produced in Mexico, unless the containers are prominently marked "Made in Mexico" or "Products of Mexico." This applies to agricultural and industrial products.

Guard Strengthened At Cuban Capital

HAVANA, Nov. 7 (AP) — Fulgencio Batista ordered his soldier guard throughout the city strengthened today, the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. The army is prepared for any emergency, said a spokesman—"We will show them who's who. . . ."

A series situation in labor ranks was heightened by a strike of garbage workers in the capital and threats of waterworks employees to follow suit.

Police arrested about 100 alleged Communists in Havana in a last-minute drive before today's observances. At Santa Clara City, 43 persons were arrested charged with having conspired against the Government.

A critical situation was intensified by the explosions of at least 10 bombs, none of which did much damage but which added to uneasiness in many parts of the city during the night.

Flower Show to Open In Boston Nov. 23

A flower show, expected to rival the great annual spring show for color, will be held at Horticultural Hall for four days beginning Thursday, Nov. 23. One of the outstanding features will be a typical Japanese garden staged by the Japan Society of Boston under the direction of Mr. Kojiro Tomita, chief of the Asiatic division of the Museum of Fine Arts. Large shipments of native material for the garden have already arrived from Japan and the work of installation soon will be under way.

The principal exhibition hall is to be given over exclusively to chrysanthemums, thousands of which will be used. Hanging specimens of large size will be suspended from the ceiling in baskets and the new cascade variety will be seen trailing over bamboo fences. Orchids and other rare greenhouse flowers are also promised for the exhibition. The Japanese Ambassador at Washington is expected as the guest of honor on the opening day.

Business Failures

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports 294 business insolvencies in the United States for the week ended Nov. 2, compared with 290 in the preceding week and 537 in the like week of last year.

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Tickets good going on all regular trains (except the 20th Century Limited) Sat., Nov. 11, and until 9:25 A. M. Sun., Nov. 12. Return on regular trains (except the 20th Century Limited) Sat., Nov. 11, and Sun., Nov. 12, and from Albany, as late as 1:00 A. M. Mon., Nov. 13.
Tickets now on sale at South Station, Trinity Place Station and City Ticket Office, 67 Franklin St., Boston, or Newtonville Station.
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The Home Forum

The Conversion of Mr. Riddell

OUR neighbor, Mr. Riddell, brought over a giant cucumber just now and presented it to us with the air of an artist who gives away his masterpiece. We accepted the cucumber, not because we needed it, having plenty of our own; but as a symbol of Mr. Riddell's transformation, of his descent from the gold to the earth standard, of his recognition in these parts as a real countryman. And Mr. Riddell has gone back to his cucumber patch with firm tread, like a man who, for the first time, walks among equals.

The story of Mr. Riddell is the story of the earth's magic, which you cannot learn from books or even from ownership, which you must learn with your own hands and your own labor. When Mr. Riddell moved out to the country, his big car, his swagger house and his three servants at once set him apart from the dirt farmers of this region. Besides, he was known to play golf several times a week, was said to have a big office in the city and he never attended the concerts at the community hall down the road, which is the heart of our democracy. This neighborhood was unanimous in its verdict that Mr. Riddell was a snob.

It never occurred to Mr. Riddell, of course, to dig in his own garden. Once or twice he was seen pottering about his geometrical and immaculate rose beds, with yellow gloves and a stiff white collar (which caused a good deal of quiet amusement throughout the district and confirmed the original verdict on Mr. Riddell); but a gardener, almost as lofty, cut the close-shaven grass, pampered the great perennial borders.

That was when Mr. Riddell was on the gold standard. This year he is off the gold standard. His life has been changed by the course of events which, in his case, cannot be called the depression, since it has utterly failed to depress. Anyway, the three servants and the gardener have gone and so have the white collar and the yellow gloves. Mr. Riddell is down to the earth standard, he is lean and brown from hours in the sunshine, and he has learned many things.

* * *

We first realized the change that had come upon Mr. Riddell when he hailed Farmer Pudbury, one evening last spring, and asked him if he thought vegetables would grow in his geometrical rose garden. It took Mr. Pudbury some time to persuade Mr. Riddell not to sacrifice his roses and to put his vegetables in another place, for apparently Mr. Riddell imagined that vegetables and roses were beyond the capacity of one man to maintain. Since then he has realized that one man can work wonders if he sets his mind to it; and if he gives up golf and white collars and yellow gloves.

The news that Mr. Riddell was going to put in a garden with his own hands spread like wildfire through the neighborhood and at first was disbelieved by everybody. Still, everyone thought it was a passing phase, that Mr. Riddell would soon give it up and lapse once more into civilization.

Mr. Riddell didn't give it up. He consulted seed catalogues. He read books on gardening. He asked questions of Mr. Pudbury and Mr. Beak and even of Mrs. Glumby and he listened to their answers with a humility which surprised and gratified them. Before long the garden of Mr. Riddell became a matter of urgent importance in this neighborhood, and its success or failure a sort of test of our joint abilities.

* * *

Well, Mr. Riddell didn't fail us. He made mistakes at first, tried to grow cabbages in rows only three inches apart, erected elaborate supports, seven feet high, for dwarf wax beans, and gave his pumpkin vines only two feet of width to spread in. But he stuck to it, he worked in the soil hours before he went to his office and again until dark, and he learned many things that he had never dreamed of before.

He learned the peculiar smell of dawn and the sudden burst of bird song that comes out of the oak trees just before it is fully light. He saw the robins bathe on a flat stone in his little lily pond as the first rays of the sun came over the hill, hours before his business associates in the city were awake. He learned the haunting, mournful evening song of the robins, the sharp, nasal twang of quail and the grumbling, gruff protest of pheasants that are disturbed in the tall grass.

He learned, but with great difficulty and some serious casualties, to distinguish between plants and weeds in his rock garden, where he had seldom ventured in the old days of the gold standard. Many a growth which he took for a weed turned out to be a rock plant, and many a plant carefully preserved was observed by visitors to be a weed. Mr. Riddell was not discouraged.

He learned to tell the time by the sundial in his geometrical rose garden and came to depend on it, when he was out of doors, rather than his watch. True, the sundial was twenty minutes too fast or two slow, because the man who installed it wasn't very sure how sundials worked and rather skeptical of them working at all. It was said to be exactly right only on the fifth day of November every year, but what were twenty minutes more or less to a man who had abandoned the gold standard? To the new Mr. Riddell, these narrow conventions of time and space were as remote and trivial as the affairs of men in the city over the hill.

The hardships of country life soon made a real pioneer of Mr. Riddell. Men who have seen their whole cherry crop carried off by robins and their plantation of corn gnawed to the ground by playful muskrats are not easily moved by the minor troubles of business and the depression over the hill. Men who have hurled back the invading muskrats by the simple stratagem of luring them aside with the surplus from the carrot bed are not to be daunted by the reverses of business. Mr. Riddell became surprisingly cheerful and would talk with Mr. Pudbury over the fence by the hour after it was too dark to hoe any more. Mr. Pudbury regarded the garden with a proprietary air and confessed that he was quite proud of Mr. Riddell, and his squashes really weren't half bad for an amateur.

* * *

When Mr. Riddell finally dressed a scarecrow in a discarded tuxedo coat and a derby hat, we felt that this was the final sign of his emancipation, that in future we might regard him as one of us—no longer a man living in the country, but a countryman, which is a vastly different thing.

As for Mr. Riddell, he is like a man who has suddenly discovered a new world and everything in it as glamorous as fairy land. Sometimes you will see him leaning against a giant oak and just looking up through its shifting roof of foliage, or lying beside his lily pool to watch the goldfish nibbling at the roots of the water lilies. The fruitfulness of the soil is a continual source of wonderment to him and he came all the way over here the other night to declare that his pumpkin vines had grown six full inches in less than twenty-four hours by actual measurement.

His pride in his garden is the pride of an artist. He will gently thrust aside the foliage to show you his marrows and stroke them with his hand as he predicts that none of them will weigh less than ten pounds. And he is amazed to find that the flavor of green beans, of peas and lettuce is much finer when you have grown them yourself—a discovery that we pioneers made long ago.

And Mrs. Riddell, who used to play bridge in the city in the afternoon, to the keen annoyance of Mrs. Glumby, has started to can the fruits of Mr. Riddell's efforts. She has canned everything in sight—peas, tomatoes, beans, raspberries, loganberries and blackberries. She has even forced Mr. Riddell to climb the old, abandoned plum tree, that was planted forty years ago, and she has canned the tiny red plums which haven't been eaten as long as we can remember. When Mrs. Riddell asked Mrs. Glumby in to see her root cellar shelves gleaming with bottled fruit, we felt that the conversion of the Riddells was complete.

And then, when Mr. Pudbury publicly admitted the superiority of the Riddell onions—attributing it, of course, to the soil rather than the grower—and both the Riddells attended the Saturday night concert at the community hall down the road—well, we felt that they were quite safe at last, that they would never lapse again into the civilization of the city over the hill.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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"The Dome of St. Paul's": From an Etching by Ian Strang, A. R. E.

STRANGELY beautiful and uncommon is this view of London's most familiar landmark, presented by Ian Strang, A. R. E., in his etching, "The Dome of St. Paul's." Son of the distinguished etcher, William Strang, R. A., Ian Strang has had exceptional advantages in learning the technique of etching; and he has inherited not only the skill of his father, but also cultivated a quick eye to perceive distinction in design. His work shows a rare capacity to master the drawing of detail, but to subordinate it in the interest of the main design so as to convey a feeling of air, space and recession. This etching of St. Paul's Cathedral was done from a roof on the north side of Ludgate Hill, and the spire in the foreground is that of another of Sir Christopher Wren's churches, the famous St. Martin's celebrated in the old nursery rhyme,

I owe you five farthings,
Say the Bells of St. Martin's.

Though only this one spire is shown, Ian Strang's etching contrives to suggest Wren's noble plan of encircling St. Paul's with a ring of spires. In its own poetry of pure black-and-white, this etching is a pictorial equivalent to Sir John C. Squire's delightful poem:

Sir Christopher came to the field of the Fire,
And graced it with spire
And nave and choir,
Careful column and carven tire,
That the ships coming up from the sea
Should hail where the wards from Ludgate fall
A coronal cluster of steeples tall. . . .
And high over all
The Cross and the Ball
On the Riding Redoubtable Dome of St. Paul.

'Dick Whittington's Successor

Although the new Lord Mayor of London will ride in his gilded coach between Temple Bar and Mansion House on November 9, in conformity with tradition, his cavalcade will be shorn of much of the former splendor surrounding the ancient inaugural custom. Parades for pleasure in this changing world are less in favor and must perforce be deprived of some of their extravagance. Merchants and shopkeepers along the route have found the loss of one whole day's trade something of a last straw on business burdens already heavy.

Since the first Lord Mayor, in 1215, rode on horseback to Westminster, the medieval celebration has made gay holiday for Londoners and not a few thousands of their country cousins. Fanciful floats, scarlet-garbed liverymen, halberdiers and outriders, footmen with powdered wigs and quaintly uniformed bands escort the Lord Mayor and his aldermen, accompanied by knee-breeched, lace-cuffed dignitaries wearing chains of gold.

Not the least part of the whole show is furnished by the crowds of sight-seers who throng the pavements of Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill and poke good-humored fun at all and sundry, for the Cockney on a holiday is no respecter of persons, and free and unrestricted comment is his inalienable right, privilege and unmitigated joy.

A lone, bow-legged beadle passes. 'Tis the signal for huge applause, to that official's obvious embarassment. A magistrate a-horseback whose equestrian ability, as the French would tactfully put it, "leaves to desire," is laughingly tendered suggestions on the art of riding. And through the long hours stalwart, imperturbable and superbly mounted "Bobbies" good-naturedly hold the immense crowds in line until the last figure of the seven-hundred-year-old pageant passes, a pageant now to be stripped of much of its old-time glamour.

Londoners and many an Englishman abroad will feel a little tinge of regret that the austerities of a practical age necessarily decree a somewhat deflated and less decorative pageantry to mark the Lord Mayor's inauguration. Happily, there remains the consolation that, after long silence, the famous bells of the Church of St. Mary-Le-Bow will again ring out loud peals of welcome to the successor of Dick Whittington.

Milkweed

Through the still air
The milkweed's silver sails are drifting,
And to the cradling earth
They yield their freight.

VIOLET KER SEYMER.

At 3 A. M.

At the private school in the country to which I was sent between the ages of ten and fourteen, the teaching was excellent. If I could have stayed on there for another four years my education would have been much more continuous and methodical. . . .

One evening when we were going to bed we were told that we should be called at three o'clock in the morning. We were to get up, put on our warmest clothes and go out into the open air, when something wonderful would probably happen. It was the night of the great show of meteors, which only happens two or three times in a century. The sky was clear and the meteors duly showed up. Memory may perhaps multiply their number and magnify their brilliancy. They made an indelible impression on my mind. I wonder whether there was another school in England similarly aroused. . . .

I was sent to Repton for two reasons. First and chiefest was the fact that it was believed to be an evangelical school; secondly, it was situated in the country. . . . Though I learned little of what the place set out to teach, I taught myself the rudiments of many subjects which proved to be of greatest use to me in after life. It was thus that I acquired shorthand, being thereto impelled by my studymate Ryle, brother of the future Bishop and Dean of Westminster. It was he also who interested me in astronomy. Together we manufactured a non-achromatic telescope, with a half-crown object glass and a tin tube, through which we actually saw many coruscating heavenly bodies and imagined that we saw many others. We used to creep down in the middle of the night with the greatest secrecy to search out planets and identify the greater star-clusters. The powers evidently connived at our disobedience to rules, otherwise I should not have received from my father, as a Christmas present, a good three-inch achromatic telescope which became my nightly companion for at least three years.

During that time I was more interested in the heavens than in the earth. Ryle and I bought a large curtain of black material with which to darken our study. We thrust the telescope through a hole in it, pointing at the sun, and thus received on a white cardboard screen a greatly magnified image of that body as though from a magic-lantern. We used to draw the big groups o sunspots every fine day, thus recording their changes of form and observing how they became foreshortened as they approached the limb. We had a fine time at night with the planet Jupiter, observing the behaviour of its moons and the black shadows they cast upon its surface as they passed between the sun and the planet, causing total eclipses there. I tried to paint in faint colours the bands of cloud that enveloped it. Very early one morning I had the felicity to behold the delicate and trembling crescent of Mercury—a planet which I was told Copernicus never saw. Then there were all the more easily divided double stars, with their brilliant contrasts of fiery colour, and there were wonderful star-clusters to be identified and a few of the outstanding nebulæ. I kept a diary of my observations which still exists as witness to my industry.—LORD CONWAY OF ALLINGTON, in "Episodes in a Varied Life." (London: Country Life.)

Arbeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE bündige und herrliche Auffassung von Arbeit hat Mary Baker Eddy der Welt in der Erklärung auf Seite 3 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gegeben: „Gott verstehen ist das Werk der Ewigkeit und erfordert absolute Hingabe der Gedanken, der Energie und des Verlangens". Diese Erklärung erwies sich als praktisch, als ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der außer seiner regelmäßigen, eine Person vollauf in Anspruch nehmenden Arbeit mehrere wichtige Aufgaben ausführen sollte, sie anwandte. Das Gefühl der Überbürdung und der Unruhe, das ihn bei der Zuteilung der Aufgaben zuerst erfüllte, verschwand mit der Erkenntnis, daß die jeden Tag zu leistende Arbeit in Wirklichkeit darin bestand, „Gott zu verstehen".

Anstatt über diese oder jene in einer bestimmten Zeit auszuführende Aufgabe nachzudenken, beschäftigte er sich ernster damit, welch weiteres Gottesverständnis er bei der Ausführung jeder Aufgabe gewinnen könnte. Er schlug die Einflüsterung von scheinbar berghoher, mühsamer Arbeit entschlossen aus dem Sinn und begann jeden Tag mit begierigem Erwarten des Guten, das offenbar werden sollte. Und das sich entfaltende Gute kam in vollem Maße. Das Bewußtsein der Herrschaft über Umstände begleitete dieses tiefere Vertrauen und Sichverlassen auf Gott. Er entdeckte verborgene Kraft und gewann ein größeres Gefühl von widergespiegelter Fähigkeit. Aus der einen unendlichen Quelle schöpfte er mehr Geduld und einen umfassenderen Sinn von Liebe und brachte sie zum Ausdruck. Er machte von Gelegenheiten zu besserem Zusammenarbeiten und selbstlosem Dienen Gebrauch, und dies hatte friedlichere Beziehungen zu Mitarbeitern zur Folge. Kurzum, er vollendete die Jahresarbeit freudig und mühelos und erntete so als Lohn ein volleres Bewußtsein des Einsseins mit Gott und ein Verständnis der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes.

Die Anwendung der wahren Auffassung von Arbeit ist nicht auf diejenigen beschränkt, die anscheinend zuviel Arbeit haben, sondern erstreckt sich ebenso auf diejenigen, die glauben, sie haben zu wenig oder gar keine Arbeit. Jedermann kann Gott verstehen. Wer die Forderung, sein Denken, seine Tatkraft und sein Verlangen dieser heiligen Arbeit zu widmen, befolgt, findet, daß sein Denken voll beschäftigt ist. Dies führt zu einer befriedigenden Kundwerdung von Nützlichkeit und Belohnung. Der geistige Sinn der Bibel bietet im Lichte des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs die wahre Gottesidee dar, die man durch gewissenschaftes Ergründen dieser Bücher unvermeidlich erlangt.

Das Gottesverständnis schließt unbedingt das Verständnis des Menschen in sich, der die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist und daher Ihm gleicht. Wer über die Wahrheit nachdenkt, daß Gott „der große Ich Bin; der All-Wissende, All-Sehende, All-Wirkende, All-Weise, All-Liebende und Ewige; Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe; alle Substanz; Intelligenz" ist (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 587), sieht leicht ein, daß Gottes Vertreter, der Mensch, der durch Widerspiegelung Gottes göttliche Kennzeichen besitzt, jetzt und immerdar beschäftigt ist. Wenn es im Gemüt keine Untätigkeit, keine Arbeitslosigkeit gibt, kann es auch für den Menschen, der Gottes Eigenschaften ewig zum Ausdruck bringt, keine geben. Wenn man an die scheinbar herrschenden irrigen Zustände nicht mehr glaubt, sondern die wahren Tatsachen des Seins annimmt, erlebt man diese. Man glaubt nicht mehr, daß man arbeitslos oder überarbeitet sei.

Die Arbeit, Gott zu verstehen, schließt in sich, daß wir die Eigenschaften, die Ihn widerspiegeln, d.h. Sein Wesen bekunden, in die Tat umsetzen; denn wir verstehen nur, was wir anwenden können. Man sollte eingedenk sein, daß die niedrigste Arbeit dieselbe Gelegenheit bieten kann, geistige Eigenschaften auszudrücken, wie die hervorragendste und verantwortliche Stellung. Falscher Stolz, der kein Kennzeichen des göttlichen Wesens ist, muß beiseitegesetzt werden. Demut und Bereitwilligkeit, der Menschheit in jeder sich bietenden Eigenschaft zu dienen, sind unerläßlich. Jesus, dessen Laufbahn die bescheidenste, aber durch sein Gottesverständnis die mächtigste und für die Welt segensreichste war, veranschaulichte diese Tatsache, als er seinen Jüngern die Füße wusch und zu ihnen sagte: „So nun ich, euer Herr und Meister, euch die Füße gewaschen habe, so sollt ihr auch euch untereinander die Füße waschen. Ein Beispiel habe ich euch gegeben, daß ihr tut, wie ich euch getan habe. Wahrlich, wahrlich, ich sage euch: Der Knecht ist nicht größer denn sein Herr".

Diese Veranschaulichung demütigen Dienens, das unser Wegweiser übte, verleiht der Arbeit eine neue Bedeutung und weist klar darauf hin, daß niemand auch die bescheidenste Aufgabe als seiner unwürdig ansehen sollte, sondern im Gegenteil als würdig und von großem Werte, wenn der Geist selbstloser Liebe dazu antreibt. Jesus tat nichts um eigennützigen Gewinns willen. Alle seine Handlungen zeigen die größte Rücksicht auf das Wohl anderer und drücken Gottes liebevolle Fürsorge für Seine Kinder aus. Jesu Taten offenbaren das rechte Gottesverständnis, das er in unbegrenztem Maße besaß; und seine Nachfolger drücken diese rechte Gottesidee ihren Nebenmenschen gegenüber in dem Maße aus, wie sie sie erfassen. Wahrlich, hier ist Arbeit für alle, die einen menschliches Erwarten weit übersteigenden Lohn bringt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

End of Autumn

Let skies bend earthward now; let shadows brood
Above this drowsy land; let autumn go
Silently whence she came and let the snow
Curve down an arrowy wind. The subtle mood
Of sun and wind is shattered. Bring in wood
To mend the broken fire. Drive home the stock
From bleak hill pastures; fold the straggling flock;
Stable the colts: theirs roof and bed and good
Food from the sunny fields where now the fall
Of early snow dapples the tawny grass.
Nothing is lost, nothing is lost at all
Of the old year: the great barns hold the grain;
The mind stores thoughts like bits of colored glass;
The heart remembers apple-scented rain.

LEONA AMES HILL.

Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A COMPREHENSIVE and beautiful view of work has been given to the world in this statement by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 3 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "To understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire." This statement was proved to be practical when applied by a student of Christian Science who was called upon to carry out several important duties in addition to regular work which in itself seemed sufficient for one individual to perform. The sense of burden and anxiety which at first accompanied the allotment of the tasks disappeared with the recognition that, in reality, the work to be done throughout each day was "to understand God."

Instead of unduly contemplating this or that task which must be accomplished in a given time, attention was more earnestly directed to seeking what further understanding of God there was to be had in the performance of each duty. The suggestion of strenuous toil, looming up in seeming mountainous proportions, was resolutely put out of thought, and every day begun with eager expectancy of the good that was to be revealed. And unfolding good came in full measure. The consciousness of dominion over circumstances attended this deeper reliance and dependence upon God. Hidden strength was found and a greater sense of reflected ability gained. More patience and a more universal sense of love were drawn from the one infinite source and expressed. Opportunities for better coöperation and unselfed service were utilized, and this resulted in a more harmonious relationship with fellow workers. In short, the year's work was accomplished joyously and easily, so bearing the fruit of a fuller consciousness of unity with God and of an understanding of His presence and power.

The application of the true concept of work is not limited to those who seem to have more than their share of labor, but it is equally practical to those who believe they have too little or none. It is the privilege of everyone to understand God; and he who obeys the demand to consecrate his thought, energy, and desire to this sacred work will find his thinking well employed. This will bring with it a satisfying manifestation of usefulness and remuneration. The spiritual sense of the Bible, in the light thrown upon it by the Christian Science textbook, presents the true idea of God, which is inevitably gained as these books are faithfully studied.

The understanding of God necessarily includes the understanding of man, who is the reflection of God and is therefore like Him. Pondering the truth that God is "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence" (Science and Health, p. 587), one can readily see that man, who represents God and possesses His divine characteristics by reflection, is occupied now and continually. As there is no lack of action, no idleness, in Mind, there can be none for man, through whom God's qualities are eternally expressed. As one ceases to believe the erroneous conditions which seem to be prevalent and instead accepts the true facts of his being, he will experience them. He will no longer believe he is out of work or overworked.

The work of understanding God implies putting into practice the qualities which reflect Him—manifest His nature—for one understands only what he can utilize. It is well to bear in thought that the most menial task may offer the same opportunity for expressing spiritual qualities as does the most prominent and responsible position. False pride, which is not a characteristic of the divine nature, must be set aside. Meekness and willingness to serve mankind in whatever capacity, as opportunity presents itself, are essential. Jesus, whose career was the humblest, and yet the mightiest and most extensive in blessing the world through his understanding of God, illustrated this fact when he washed his disciples' feet and said to them: "If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord."

This exemplification of lowly service which our Way-shower performed puts a new construction upon work, and plainly indicates that the most humble task should not be considered beneath anyone, but, on the contrary, as dignified, and of great value when the spirit of unselfed love prompts it. None of Jesus' acts were for selfish gain. They all show the greatest consideration for the welfare of others and express God's loving care for His children. Jesus' deeds reveal the right understanding of God which he had in unlimited degree; and his followers, as they apprehend this right idea of God, express it to their fellow men. Truly, herein is work for all, with compensation far beyond human expectation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Venice

There is a glorious City in the Sea,
The Sea is in the broad, the narrow streets,
Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-weed
Clings to the marble of her palaces.
No track of men, no footsteps to and fro,
Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the Sea,
Invisible; and from the land we went,
As to a floating City,—steering in,
And gliding up her streets as in a dream.
So smoothly, silently,—by many a dome
Mosque-like, and many a stately portico,
The statues ranged along an azure sky;
By many a pile in more than Eastern splendor,
Of old the residence of merchant kings;
The fronts of some, though Time had shattered them,
Still glowing with the richest hues of art,
As though the wealth within them had run o'er.
. . . Like the waterfowl,
They built their nests among the ocean waves;
And where the sands were shifting, as the wind
Blew from the north, the south; where they that came
Had to make sure the ground they stood upon,
Rose like an exhalation, from the deep,
A vast Metropolis, with glittering spires,
With theaters, basilicas adorned;
A scene of light and glory.

—SAMUEL ROGERS, in "Italy."

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Progress in Education

Rural Reorganization

East Suffolk Experiment in Area Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"SCHOOL" is the wrong word to apply to us. We approximate more to the conditions of a model factory or workshop with its air of cheerful activity." Thus a headmaster described one of the new area schools in East Suffolk. There are already 12 of these schools in the county, and it is intended that eventually there shall be 56.

They are an experiment in rural reorganization, carrying out the new national educational policy. The area school in East Suffolk gathers in children over the age of 11 who live within a 4½ mile radius. They belong to several villages, and will, in the future, form friendly links, which in the past have been too often lacking among the people of isolated villages.

The children come to school on bicycles. These the school lends, together with waterproof capes and leggings. If the parents prefer it the school gives a cycle allowance of 25s. a year. The children enjoy the ride and come more regularly, even in wet weather, than those whose homes are less than two miles from other schools. Canteens are run by the schools where the children can have a midday meal.

School Gardening

As a rule, the school grounds consist of five or six acres and the teachers and children have the responsibility of developing and beautifying a small estate. The comradeship and coöperation which this sense of possession giv s is remarkable. Boys and girls have worked before and after school hours in order to see their garden develop quickly. The teachers invite the older boys and girls to come in evenings to learn to play tennis on the lawn they have made, and parents are asked to come in their leisure hours to enjoy the flowers their children have grown.

During the first two years, the boys work in the garden with the teacher. At Stowmarket, half a dozen plots are sown with the same series of crops, but they are treated in different ways. The boys keep records, and at harvest time a meeting is held to consider the result. Older boys are working individual allotments, growing all kinds of vegetables, and each boy has a younger boy to help him. In another school, three model cottage gardens have been made, and these are kept in order by teams of third-year boys. There are other schools growing selected fruit stocks from the East Malling Research Station. These schools are also showing modern horticultural developments.

It is not only the young gardeners who are keenly interested in the garden. The young carpenters have made the cold frames and put up the greenhouse; the young cooks gather vegetables for the dinner, and fruit for tarts and jams. The whole school works together as a social community. Both arithmetic and English are being regarded more and more as tools of learning, and useless exercises of any kind have been discarded. For instance, arithmetic means taking measurements of the school, and making calculations that are required. The children make salable articles and whether the lesson is woodwork, needlework, or bookbinding, they find a ready market in their own homes.

Trained For Useful Lives

When the parents at Stowmarket heard that their children were to be removed from the village school to an area school, they were at first inclined to think that what had been good enough for them was good enough for their children. But soon they were telling the headmaster, Mr. E. A. Smith, with evident satisfaction, that the children liked their new school. As the Hadow Report had recommended, youth had been placed "in the hour of its growth, 'as it were in the fair meadow' of a congenial and inspiring environment."

The county children are being trained to live happily and usefully in the country. By sound training in the care and management of the garden they are being prepared for more skilled agriculture. In the school workshop the boys are gaining skill in the use of simple tools. Later on, it is hoped that it will be possible to train them in the use of the more expensive machinery which could then be adopted in the countryside if it were used in common.

Practical Lessons in Home Making

Both boys and girls are being taught the simpler uses of electricity and the care and maintenance of electrical appliances. They have a small dynamo at Stowmarket which works a power station from whence the current is carried by overhead wires on to the roof of a large doll's house, and through the chimneys. The whole house is wired and lighted by electricity, and it is the great delight of the boys to change the fuses.

The girls are taught cookery, housework, and laundry, and it is planned to have a dairy at some of the schools. When the elder girls assist in preparing dinners for the canteen, and when they know that the wholesome, tasty food costs only three-pence a day, or a shilling a week, for each child, they are getting very practical lessons in housekeeping.

The educational value of the school canteen is described by a head-teacher thus:

"The canteen meal provides an opportunity for an informal school gathering under pleasant and reasonably unrestricted conditions. Here the children sit in their Houses with their leaders in charge. House captains serve the meals, and they are responsible for table behavior. This is of real value to the school discipline and organization. It makes the House system something of real meaning. At a table, House matters are informally discussed, and the children derive great benefit from that interchange of ideas which comes freely while sitting at meals."

Future Benefits

Practical activities occupy approximately one-half of school time. Literature, history, music and other pursuits which will help the children to enjoy their leisure are given as much time as in other schools.

It is anticipated that the area school will produce an enterprising and well-trained rural community which will in course of time attract new industries, such as canning factories, to dispose of the new products. In the meantime, the effect of this practical education on the village children astonishes everyone. "They seem altogether different from what they were in the old type of school," said one of the headmasters, and a visitor remarked: "The children walk about as if they belonged to a good boarding school."

All Photos
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Views of the Reydon Area School in Southwold, Suffolk, England. Upper Left—Group Work in the Science Room. Upper Center—The Herbaceous Borders Planted by the Children, Who Work on the Gardens Before and After School Hours. Upper Right—A Boys' Cookery Class. Lower Left—Open Air Corridor (The Pond and Sea-lion Fountain is the Work of the Boys). Lower Right—A Class in Weaving.

Extension Study in Wisconsin

State University Offers 400 Leisure Time Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

ALERT to the wants of thousands of unemployed who need further training before finding another place in the economic world, the State of Wisconsin offers retraining to unemployed persons at little or no cost. The word "unemployed" is interpreted to mean the class working less than 15 hours a week. These persons may study any of the 400 extension courses by correspondence, they may be admitted to extension classes in any city where enough students can be enrolled to warrant sending an instructor weekly, or they can enter the evening classes at the Milwaukee Extension Center, any of which are free of charge. In all cases, textbooks will be loaned to students.

Already the popular courses can be noted. They are those concerned with business, freshman English, economics, sociology, history, and mathematics. Anticipating the keen interest in the NRA and the new industrial codes, several courses are offered dealing with these steps and the expected results. By a practical study of present-day problems through round table discussion, the worker, but more so the unemployed man, will be able to keep abreast of the times. Current periodicals and publications of the Government will be the sources for the subject matter, and the students will be allowed to choose the topics for discussion.

This free instruction may be taken by those who have finished high school and desire to take credit courses toward degrees, by those who seek information and training to enable them to readjust themselves and win advancement, and by those who desire cultural courses to occupy their leisure time. It is felt by the state administration that by making these courses available the morale will be maintained in idle times, self-respect will be preserved, training for vocations and duties of citizenship will be gained, and leisure will be spent constructively.

Retraining for Many

"This period of economic readjustment has forced a great many people to seek other means of earning a living," was the comment of Dean Chester D. Snell of the University Extension Division. "Retraining is often necessary. But most important, perhaps, is that by studying educational courses the unemployed are occupying their time to good advantage, are maintaining their morale, and are not drifting into undesirable habits."

Professor Edsall, who has been conducting classes in which unemployed are present, offers this vivid picture of the situation. "A couple of students in frayed jackets and overalls slipped into their seats with evident air of embarrassment. Other students of their acquaintance took them immediately into their group with an evident spirit of comraderie, thus removing class barriers and creating a spirit of friendliness and coöperation."

For New Leisure Also

The University Extension Division feels that not only the forced leisure of the unemployed, but the new leisure, product of the NRA shorter work week, must be turned from a social menace into a golden opportunity for cultural and vocational advancement. Surveying the great back-to-the-school movement, via the vocational schools and University Extension, in Wisconsin it is felt that there is a definite trend toward a constructive use of the new extra hours. Extension classes are organized in 11 more cities than last year. The trend of registration is reported strong in English, mathematics, history, and the social sciences. In technical fields an interest is shown in practical courses such as radio, wiring, plumbing, and automobile mechanics. "Investment Principles" is taken by many seeking knowledge of the essentials of safe investment, "Secretarial Training" is in demand by office workers wishing to advance, and the NRA courses are popular with many and varied classes of people all alert to the changing events.

"This new leisure entails a serious social problem," Dean Snell warns. "The many long hours after work either will go for foolish recreations of harmful possibilities, or they will be made to develop personality and prepare for advancement in chosen callings. Opportunities for the 'better life' through education were never more plentiful than now, and to neglect them deliberately is to lose a chance that may never appear again."

Is Art a Luxury?

Rather, It Is an Essential of Education

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IN THE Middle Ages art was considered a necessity, possibly because the majority of well-to-do people were broadly educated. At present there are on foot in the United States movements to eliminate art and music from the public school curricula on the plea that they are unnecessary frills and of no real value to the students; and the statement has been made that the studies will now be confined to "real education that will help the student directly to earn his living."

For those who are unable to receive instruction outside the public schools what a monotonous living this may be when earned! With the shortening of working hours, what is being done to alleviate the monotony of idle hours, or longer periods of leisure? Because of lack of widespread training along lines not confined to the grubbily practical, a large proportion of the civic monuments and buildings recently erected, and, it may be feared, to be erected in the near future, are little short of artistic monstrosities, enduring monuments to the lack of vision of those who perpetrated them.

Let us see what one of the world's greatest geniuses thought on the subject. Michelangelo, as reported by a Portuguese contemporary who visited him, said, concerning painting: "At its best nothing is more noble or devout, since with discreet persons nothing so calls forth and fosters devotion as the difficulty of a perfection which is bound up in union with God. For good painting is nothing but a copy of the perfections of God and a recollection of His painting."

Another person present continued: "Certainly we Italians have that immense advantage . . . that we know and honor all the splendid and noble arts and sciences. But I would have you know . . . that when a man fails to understand or appreciate the most noble art of painting, this is due to his own deficiency, not to that of the art, which is very excellent and illustrious . . . And we have the examples of very powerful emperors and kings in ancient and modern times; of philosophers and wise men of deep understanding, who so greatly valued the art of painting and prided themselves on their knowledge of it, proud to speak of it with the highest praises and appreciation, and to practice and pay for it with liberal magnificence." This conversation took place among several of the best informed people of the time, none of whom considered it possible that a lack of definite knowledge about art, music, literature, could be considered fashionable, or even intelligent.

Everyone requires an incentive to do his best work happily, and public apathy is a poor incentive. People seem to take it for granted that they can understand art, while they have to be taught to play bridge or make an invoice. This is a characteristic aspect of a period in which thousands have asked to be merely amused, and the artists have not always had strength of character or enough worth-while ideas to give them something better than they demanded.

The present-day flippancy of artistic performance which, overpublicized, has done so much to discredit both art and artists was also a matter about which Michelangelo had something to say: "The skill of a great painter is shown in the fear (respect) with which he paints a thing in proportion as he understands it, and in the same way the ignorance of others appears in the presumptuous boldness with which they lavish their unskillful art."

A discriminating public is an asset to any worth-while undertaking, and an undiscriminating public is a gold mine to those who wish to exploit it. The artist needs a discriminating public and such a public badly needs the artist. The public schools are in a position to render their communities a vast service by giving intelligent training in art, not as an "extra," but as an essential part of their educational activities.

Birmingham's School Museum

Proves Impetus to Visual Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

VISUAL education in the Birmingham public schools was given impetus early in 1932 by the establishment of a school museum. As the city itself does not yet possess such an institution, the schools had been handicapped in their efforts to help students to substitute concrete imagery for words. A Birmingham Museum Association had been organized for the purpose of establishing a museum in the city, but as museums, like libraries, develop slowly, the schools decided to go ahead with their own project, which may later be merged with the municipal collection.

The Board of Education and Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent, designated Mrs. Clarine West to take charge of the museum. Accompanied by Dr. H. E. Wheeler, of the Birmingham Museum Association, she went to the Southeastern Council of the American Museum Association in Richmond, Va., and later visited museums in New York, Philadelphia, Trenton, Brooklyn, Newark and other places. She returned to Birmingham with concrete plans and proceeded with the task.

Department of Visual Education

As the department of visual education, established in 1920, is centered at Henley School, it was decided to place the museum there. Already the department had a fine collection of motion pictures, lantern slides and other material available for the schools. Mrs. West made a number of trips to the Alabama Museum of Natural History at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and obtained a number of exhibit loans. Among these loans are those showing the child life of Japan, one of arctic life, one showing the chambered nautilus, and many others of wide interest.

The motto which the museum has chosen is "The museum of the magic carpet which bears the children from the land of books to the land of things."

The museum is divided into two departments, one consisting of the main exhibits and one of circulating exhibits which may be carried to any school in the system. Pictures cut from periodicals or supplied by railroad and transportation companies were mounted by countries. A school can be supplied with every detail of a travel trip.

Change of Exhibits

The plan is to change the exhibits every two months, so that students visiting the museum will see something new. For instance, during one period are shown fossil fish, steps in the making of flint instruments, a case of Indian war materials, a fine case of things from Egypt—for this one of the schools is making a model of the pyramids—a case of moths and butterflies, one of showy minerals, and exhibits from China, Japan, Holland and Austria. These are helpful to students in geography and natural science, and teachers are using them for literature and other studies as well.

The circulating department is considered a vital part of the museum, as it takes into a school just the things the school needs to make the studies interesting and vital and to broaden the child's knowledge. In this department may be seen boxes arranged neatly to contain picture puzzles of various industries, of countries, of animals of all countries and of other phases of life. These are made from pictures cut from magazines in jigsaw style. They are lent to schools as needed.

Other boxes ingeniously designed are used to transport exhibits from one school to another. These exhibits include petrified wood of Alabama, minerals of Alabama, graphite and the process of making pencils, and material for making steel, all gathered in Alabama. With each exhibit goes a folder explaining all that one should be able to get from the exhibit.

A collection of shells is now being mounted to be used as a circulating exhibit. Some exhibits of the whole process of cotton, from the tiny plant through the finished cloth, are now being substantially set up for circulating.

"Other schools will be interested in knowing that the museum has cost nothing much but time," said Mrs. West. "The showcases which the board of education purchased secondhand constituted about the only actual outlay. No appropriation from school funds has been made for this project, nearly everything being loans or gifts. One school which had received from China a fine exhibit of Chinese life has given it to the museum. Persons all over the city who possessed interesting things from other lands have given or lent them and all the leading industrial concerns are helping make the museum a success. Teachers who have traveled in foreign lands have given valuable articles. Special credit is due Dr. Walter B. Jones, of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, for his valued coöperation.

"It should be mentioned that the table cases and boxes were made to a large degree by our school manual training department after models furnished by the state museum. As our people become more and more 'museum conscious' we expect to receive other gifts which will help our baby museum grow rapidly to adult size."

Aid in Pronouncing French

The Dictaphone, an Instructor in Pronunciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salt Lake City, Utah

TEACHERS of foreign languages at the University of Utah have found the maligned machine an efficient helpmate in their profession. In this instance the machine is a dictaphone and it is utilized in eliminating the stubborn and persistent American accent from the French, Spanish and Italian pronunciation of the student linguists.

The mechanical device has been in use, experimentally, at the institution for several years and has done its work so efficiently that it is now a firmly established adjunct to the instruction system. And the system has been successful enough to prompt Prof. Bernard Fay of the College of France, Paris, to write this indorsement in Le Figaro:

"It is interesting to know . . . that one of the greatest centers in the world for the pronunciation of French is at the University of Utah."

The value of the dictaphone as an instructor in pronunciation is, of course, dependent upon the intelligence with which it is used. Its success at the University of Utah is due largely to phonetic theories worked out and put into practice over a period of years by Prof. J. L. Barker and other members of the modern language department.

From Extension School

The dictaphone came into general use among resident students quite by chance. It was first adopted in the correspondence department. Non-resident students recorded samples of their pronunciation on the discs and mailed them in to the instructors, who could thus note the faults of the student and correct them.

Someone conceived the idea that the devices could be used to correct pronunciation of resident as well as correspondence students. Experiments demonstrated that the student linguists could, by listening to themselves as third persons, detect their mistakes more easily and that the instructor could economize time in making corrections.

It was in making these corrections that Professor Barker put into practice theories of pronunciation which he had been developing for years.

Professor Barker's chief departure from the older phonetics was in the stress laid on the position of the tongue as the key to correct pronunciation. The old theory was that position of the tongue is all important in correcting national accent. Professor Barker concluded, after long study and personal experiment, that phonetics are dynamic rather than static and that the true key to correct accent lies in the way sounds, consonants and vowels are put together and the way the speaker passes from one sound to another in relation to control of the breath.

Adopted Elsewhere

It is this theory which is used at the University of Utah in correcting the recorded pronunciation of the students.

The system, according to Professor Barker, assures a good pronunciation, free from all American peculiarities, to all earnest students and the pronunciation of the cultured native to the more gifted ones.

Professor Barker's system has been adopted in whole or in part at the University of Mexico, University of Chicago, several Pacific coast universities, the University of Geneva and possibly in some other institutions of which Professor Barker is unaware.

Investing in Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"How does it happen that you are always smiling and cheerful?" asked a friend of an old acquaintance. "I know you have sufficient money but it cannot be that alone, because I know other people who are financially as well off as you, yet who seldom smile."

"How does it happen you ask? It doesn't happen. All through the productive years of my life I made it a rule to save. Many men do this. They are likely to be the ones you referred to, the ones who are financially rich but seldom smile. The trouble with them is that they stopped at the first S," said the kindly old man.

"Stopped at the first S? What do you mean?"

"I mean that the S of saving should lead one to the S of service. I always saved, not only with the thought of being independent myself, but to have some wherewithal to enable me to be of service to others. Through the years I tried to practise the second S as faithfully as the first. When I saw an opportunity to invest in human betterment I did what I could with the dime I had, instead of waiting to give the dollar I hoped to have sometime.

"Any man who makes it the rule of his life to stick to these two S's—Save and Serve—comes, in the natural order of things, to the third S—Smiles," concluded the friendly old man who had succeeded not only in laying up material riches but in building up a rich life.

Prints Made Available

Beautiful Reproductions for High Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

BEAUTIFUL reproductions of famous pictures, prints, and books on art are becoming available for high schools, as formerly they were supplied to colleges. It was recently decided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to provide this material for those high schools which will use it extensively not only in a specific art course, but in connection with other subjects.

Twenty preparatory schools, two high schools, and one museum were given the art sets in May, 1933, and the plan now is to place sets in other public high schools in the United States from which they can be circulated to schools in each community.

"We want art to become a part of the everyday work of high school boys and girls," said Mrs. Roberta M. Fansler, art advisor of the Carnegie Corporation, in an interview. "Each set consists of 900 reproductions, some of which are photographs and others colored plates of works of art in architecture, painting, sculpture, and some of the minor arts. In addition, there are 15 original prints and 125 books on art."

The books are not dull textbooks, but interesting works which furnish source material that can be used in Latin, French, history, and literature classes. The autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, for instance, which gives an authoritative insight into the life and times of the Italian Renaissance, is an example. Books on the graphic arts, on technique in painting, drawing, and the crafts, a book on medieval armor, and on the legends of the saints are among the collection. Volumes of reproduction supplement the collection of photographs.

Use of Material

To illustrate how the art material may become part of the every day work of the school, Mrs. Fansler mentioned classes in Latin, modern languages, history, literature where pictures and colored plates in books give a background for various activities. Suppose a play is to be given in a definite period, Elizabethan, for instance, then by referring to the index of the art material quickly. Examples of sixteenth century costumes are available for guides to the costume director.

A class in French has available in the set modern airplane views of the city of Paris, its architecture, its public buildings, and the châteaux of Touraine. A history class studying the Renaissance in Italy or France has this wealth of pictures and prints whereby students have in visual form settings and backgrounds of historical events.

In some schools it is planned to hang the pictures in the corridors and classrooms. In others they are to be loaned out to the students, like books from the library.

Into the Classrooms

Between 1926 and 1932 similar art material was sent out by the Carnegie Corporation to colleges, but this was assembled particularly for use in the departments of art and history. In supplying the material to high schools, it is expected that art will seep into other classrooms and become a part of the day-by-day work of the school.

"I do not think that art should be segregated in an air-tight compartment in the school curriculum," said Mrs. Fansler, "as in a specific course in the history or appreciation of art, but as a part of all other subjects. The point of view of the corporation in making the material available to high schools is that art should be a definite part of every high school student's education, and not just a veneer for stamping the 'socially elite'."

Schools interested in obtaining this material should write to the Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. As it is obviously impossible to supply all deserving high schools, Mrs. Fansler said, first consideration would be given to those schools which promise the widest sphere of usefulness for the art set.

Proved Right

Decisions of 50 Years Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THIS year is the fiftieth anniversary of two important events in the progress of British education. In 1883 Manchester University, then Owens College, for the first time admitted women to its courses, thus following the example set by London University in opening its degrees to women in 1873. Since that date the number of women studying in English universities has steadily increased, until they now form about 30 per cent of the total university population of the country. In Reading University only do they comprise a majority of the students, which is 62 per cent of the undergraduate population. In London, Glasgow, and Aberdeen they form a little less than 33 per cent of the students, and in Birmingham, Bristol, and Wales a little more. They are least numerous at Oxford and Cambridge, their percentages being respectively 17 and 8. This is due to the circumstance that at Oxford their numbers are limited by statute, while at Cambridge they are granted only titles to degrees.

The second anniversary concerns both men and women. In 1883 two miners from Northumberland, who had already attended local university extension lectures, went up to Cambridge for three days with their tutor. While being shown over the library of Trinity College, one of them exclaimed, "What a fine thing it would be if some of our students could come up to Cambridge to work for a short time." That marked the beginning of the idea that led to the holding of the first summer university extension meeting at Oxford in 1888. Every year since then working class students from all parts of the country have gone either to Oxford or Cambridge for summer meetings. It is at Oxford that this year's meeting is held, the chief subjects of study being the age of the French revolution and the romantic movement in literature.

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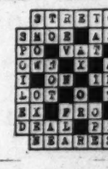

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Home Building and Gardening

Winter Care of the Evergreens

Their Safety Taken for Granted

By EGBERT HANS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STRANGE as it may seem, it is during the so-called "mild winters" that our gardens and plantations are in greatest need of protection, and most in need of this protection are our evergreens, even though we think of them as "winter trees" and are somewhat inclined to take their winter safety for granted.

In fact, they are doubly exposed to the rigors of winter both internally and externally. We prize many of our evergreens for their perfection of shape and form, attained after many years of growth and careful maintenance and occupying a definite place in the garden design. Yet a single ice or snow storm, or careless exposure to harsh winds, may cause havoc in your garden picture or to the setting of your home.

Since evergreens retain their foliage during the winter months, and therefore continue to breathe and transpire, they are more susceptible to sudden climatic changes than the more dormant trees and plants. The critical period, then, is during the early spring, when alternate periods of thawing and freezing occur, but the precautions with which to remedy these dangers must be taken now, before permanent frost sets in.

A thick layer of snow is the best root protection, but since snow disappears rapidly in the warmth of the sun, it cannot be depended upon. There is no better protective substitute than a heavy layer of straw or rotted manure, which should be applied before the permanent snow and frost is expected. Pine trees and hemlocks, having a shallow root system, are especially in need of such mulching in order that their roots, being near the surface, will not be affected by day thawing and night freezing.

Here are a few recommendations for the extra protection of evergreens planted this autumn or even last spring, of which there are many since at no time were evergreens offered at such low prices.

Very likely a shallow basin was left around these trees and this little "reservoir" which was made to insure a water supply around the roots of the newly planted trees will soon become a danger for, in it, ice will now form that will damage the stem of the tree. It should now be filled and rebuilt into a "watershed" to be leveled again next spring. Be sure, however, to continue the water supply as long as possible to provide winter reserves within the tree.

All newly planted evergreens that are six feet or over in height should be "guyed" or held in place by not less than three wires fastened securely to pegs or even to a near-by structure. These wires must not directly touch the trees bark but should pass through a piece of hose or other protective material.

The external danger to the life of the tree—which is not necessarily its perfect appearance—comes from the sun and the severe winds rather than from an even cold temperature low as the latter may be.

If on a cold winter morning you see your rhododendrons all stiffened and curled up, do not become alarmed. They have a way of protecting themselves by reducing the leaves or respiration surface. The conifers do not do this and therefore on very exposed sides it is well to build a windbreak for all evergreens. Heavy burlap, held together by solid posts, offers ample safety and protection from ice and snow, and it can be adapted to fit the shapes of various plant groups or specimen plants.

Do not make these inclosures so small or so tight that they will hamper the free circulation of air. Confinement will cause too much warmth, bad air and a pre-seasonal growth and budding, all of which must be avoided.

Snow can be taken care of by shaking the tree immediately after the storm before it freezes on the branches. After an ice storm it is in many cases best and the safest to leave the restoring to the sun as interference usually does more harm than good because the ice being brittle, breaks easily and breaks the twig or branch with it. Of course a support placed under a heavily laden limb, may avoid the final breakdown, but the twigs and smaller branches had better be left alone and the tree should not be shaken.

The narrow conical evergreens sometimes bend under the ice until they lay flat. Leave them thus until the ice melts and they will gradually right themselves but they may be helped by tying them to a pole or near-by building. They should however, not be "forced."

Do not spoil the winter effect of your garden or home grounds by too much winter protection structure. Find out which plants and trees need it and which do not. If necessary change your plantations according to the experience you gain in that respect in order that the winter picture in which evergreens play so important a part, may be disturbed as little as possible.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—A Simple Shelter That Will Serve to Protect Evergreens From Wind and Ice. Upper Right—The Use of Burlap on Dwarf or Small Plants Not Only Protects Them From Ice and Snow But Keeps the Wind From Breaking the Branches. Lower Left—Wooden Boxes May Be So Placed That They Will Break the Force of the Wind at the Same Time Protecting the Plant from Snow and Sleet. Lower Center—In Northern Latitudes Roses, Rhododendron, Laurel and Other Shrubs and Plants Need Protection of Some Sort From High Winds. Lower Right—Burlap Around Evergreens Is a Simple But Efficient Protection.

Five Less-Known Bulbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

WHY not plant some little-known bulbs this November? The first I would recommend for English gardens is the White Wood Lily, otherwise known as Trillium grandiflorum. It grows about a foot tall, bearing large, white, three-petaled blooms, every bit as showy as a lily of the valley, and beautifully scented. The Wood Lily likes a little shade, and plenty of leaf fold in its soil. When planting, set the bulbs in groups of about a dozen, burying each one three inches deep.

The Winter Aconite blooms in England in January and February, its yellow starlike blossoms making even these dark days colorful and cheery. The shrubbery is the best place in which to plant, and the bulbs, being exceedingly reasonable in price, can be set in quantity. Make a carpet of them, allowing roughly 6 inches from bulb to bulb and cover them with an inch of soil. Winter aconites, if buried deeply, rarely grow.

One of the most delightful blue flowers in cultivation is Triteleia uniflora. The color of the petals is that of a June sky when summer is in its most benign mood. What could be prettier than this flower 9 inches high in a border under a sunny window? This position is home to the Triteleia. There is no need to enrich the soil; ordinary conditions suit the plant splendidly. The bulbs should be set 2 inches deep and 6 inches apart. A few white snowdrops as a carpet improve the picture, though they are not necessary.

I have grown the Fritillaria, the Snake's Head Fritillary, for nearly 30 years, and even now I consider Fritillary time, in April, as one of the choicest in the year. The color scheme of each flower is enchanting. The groundwork is either yellow, white, or orange, over which is sprinkled spots of various colors. The flowers droop, so that even the wintry showers of April do not hurt them. Fritillaries may be used with advantage in the mixed border, where in irregular clumps of a dozen to twenty bulbs they make patches of great beauty. If you have a little bit of rough grass at the fringe of the lawn, this often difficult place is rendered instinct with charm if planted with Fritillaries. Leaf mold is greatly beloved by the bulbs, which must be planted three inches deep and half a foot apart.

G. H. C.

Beautifying Bare Banks

There Is an Answer for Each Garden Problem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WALLS of barren, gray, sandy soil inclosed two sides of the tennis court in a small Surrey garden. How to clothe them with beauty was the question. At last, an original solution was found.

From a gravel path under the southeast windows of the house, the ground falls steeply to the lawn 12 feet below forming a right-angle with the slope which drops down from the drive. These banks were at first held up by wattle hurdles, but owing to the weight of the earth they soon perished. The wish for a more permanent decorative scheme then took shape.

To begin with, a narrow terrace was cut three feet below the path, and a grass walk was leveled along it from the drive to a flight of red brick steps which divided the southeast bank into two parts of unequal width.

Stones of many sorts and sizes were set in the sandy walls which became rock-banks rather than a rockery. An almost perennial show of color is provided on one side of the steps, while on the other are moisture-loving plants which cover the slope with luxuriant green above a tiny pool of clear water. The

Easy If Worked Out

This pool is contained in an ancient shallow stone trough 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. wide to which water is conveyed through a length of hose-pipe attached to a rainwater barrel. Moreover to keep the whole bank moist on this side, a soak-pit has been dug in it, with, for inlet, a short piece of earthernware pipe which receives a slow stream of rainwater in the same way. The whole contrivance is completely hidden by a curtain of foliage always lush and green. Delicate sprays of feathery Myriophyllum spring out of the pool (its roots concealed in a pot under water) and clustering leaves of fernlike Azolla, a surface-rooting plant, float here and there.

The luxuriant growth of a clover-leafed pea, Parochetus communis, riots over the bank above the pool, radiant with sky-blue blossom in late autumn. The hardy maidenhair, Adiantum pedatum, spreads daintily circling fingers through the clover leaves and Campanula muralis hangs out blue bells over the green curtain. Mimulus trumpets, bright yellow stained with rich brown, add brilliance to this cool corner, and ferns of many sorts lend grace.

The wavy, finely goffered fronds of Scolopendrium crispum speciosum have pride of place. Athyrium felix foemina gemmatum is another unusual specimen, each leaf ending in a curious bunch of frills. Osmunda regalis rises royally from the border into which this green cascade overflows, rippling to the feet of tall L. auratum whose snow-white, gold-spangled beauty fills the air with fragrance.

Lovely Riot of Color

On the bank eastward of the steps, verbenas riot, their low bushes of soft green made gay with panicles of bright scarlet, mauve, pale pink and deep crimson. Beside the lowest step the deep rose petals of bleeding heart among graceful foliage half hide one of the largest stones, at the base of the rock bank.

Everywhere a flowery multitude of varied colors keep gayety alive through spring, summer and autumn, while even in winter the hardy heaths continue to bloom and make rosy purple warmth. In the bright days of late summer there are cushions of subdued pink saxifrage, and sedum spectabilis makes an attractive resting place for gaudy fans of tortoiseshell or peacock butterflies. There is misty mauve catmint or nepita with gray-green cloudy foliage; linaria, mauve, pink and yellow; dark purple rock-violas; and viola cornuta, white, heliotrope and palest pink. Nemesia makes sudden radiances with its scarlet, flaming orange, deep crimson, sunny yellow and apricot. There are lovely gem-like masses of Leptosiphon, a spring-sown annual, that might be splashes from a rainbow, sprinkling tiny, many-colored jewels—red, yellow, orange, pink, purple—set in cobweb-like foliage; one of the fairest garden delights. Thalictrum dipterocarpum waves graceful sprays of deep mauve flowerets lit with clustering pale stamens like minute tapering candle flames. Gypsophila repens rosea is a dainty ground creeper, and a small but beautiful convolvulus mauritanius with palest mauve satin, star-impressed blossoms, twines about a steep place.

There are many shades of blue to be seen. Veronica prostrata spreads quickly over stone and bank; Asperula azurea is a pretty blue woodruff, and dwarf Delphinium Chinese has intense electric blue flowers, while the Texas blue-bonnet was greeted as a friend by a traveler returned from Texas, where sheets of this pale blue dwarf lupin grow wild.

Along the base of the bank pimpernels peer out between flaming nasturtium. These are not the tiny vermilion stars of the roadside but deep blue pimpernels aglow on stems a foot high. Commelina coelestis also, with its bright blue stars, though its flowering time is brief, makes a skyey corner in the garden.

Last but not least, imagine small golden heads of close-packed florets with haloes of bright turquoise blue rays. These are Felicia bergeriana, a little South African, who folds her petals back in cloudy weather to stand bareheaded to all the light this new island home can give her.

Picture then all about the banks color in delicate touches or laid on with generous brush. Hours of pleasant toil are well rewarded.

[Editor's Note: While many of the flowers suggested in this article are specially adapted to conditions in England, the reader can doubtless use the ideas suggested and substitute flowers suited to his own country and climate.]

Fall Housekeeping in the Garden

By HAYDN S. PEARSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOVEMBER is the ideal month to do the fall housekeeping in the garden, on the lawn, and about the house, garage or other buildings. One of the best ways to start the work is by clearing the vegetable patch, the flower gardens and perennial borders of all weeds which have come in during late summer and fall. Many gardeners burn these weeds, as they have been partially dried by the heavy frosts of late autumn. But if you burn weeds, leaves and the dead plants of the garden you are losing the most precious and vital element that growing things need, namely, humus. As explained on this page in the Oct. 17 issue, all this material should go into the compost heap.

When the ground is moist, weeds, and all the dead vegetable plants, can be easily pulled from the ground with a light-weight iron rake. Let them lie in the sun two or three hours and then the earth falls from the roots as the tops are raked together. If you have set out shrubs or hedges during the fall, an armful of these dead weeds makes a good mulch around the plants to prevent thawing and freezing.

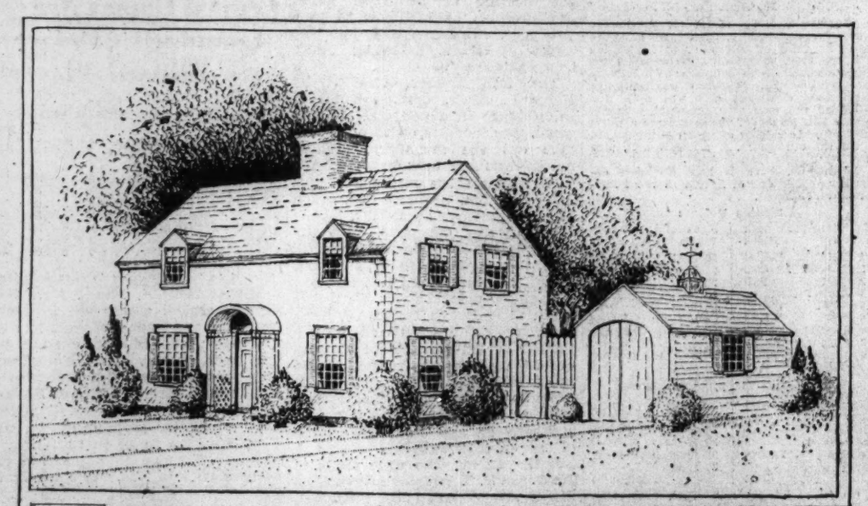
A good gardener likes to see the edges of his borders and walks kept neat and straight. In the latitude of Boston, Massachusetts, late November, just before the ground freezes, is an excellent time to do this edging. It is money well invested to buy one of the round-bladed edgers, for it makes the task easily and efficiently handled.

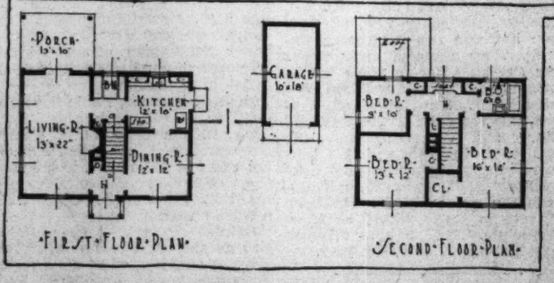
Flower stakes should be gathered and cleaned, and stored in a dry place for the winter. It is a good plan to paint them a dark green each fall before storing them. Also the rose trellises and grape arbors should be painted in the fall before the driving storms of winter set in.

The dead asparagus stalks should be cut and thrown on the compost heap. Rake and weed the strawberry bed and then mulch with hay or straw. A bale of wheat straw will amply cover 300 plants. In the spring, pull the straw off the plants, but leave some tucked close to them for the berries to rest on. The straw between the rows will hold down weeds. Prune out the two-year-old canes in the raspberry hedge, and take out any of the smaller canes if they are nearer than six inches to each other.

Late autumn work in the garden has a peculiar satisfaction of its own. The purple haze of approaching sleep-time lies over the frost-browned landscape. There is a spirit of peace and contentment in the air as the garden is prepared for its long rest. And there is a sense of a job well done to the gardener who likes to keep ahead of his work and have everything ready for spring.

Sleep warmly 'neath thy robes of white,
Goodnight, my garden, goodnight, goodnight.





DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

House and Garage Designed in the New England Manner by Leon F. Whittier, Boston Architect.

House in New England Style

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE house as shown is of frame construction. The front wall is finished, with horizontal flush boarding and quoin blocks at the corners. The side and back walls are shingled. An acceptable alternative would be to cover the front wall with old-fashioned narrow clapboards. The exterior, including sash and trim, should be painted white, the blinds and doors would be most attractive if painted a cheerful shade of green. It would be well to paint the chimney white with a black band at the top. The exterior treatment of the garage should be the same as the house.

There is a coat closet in the front hall. The stairway is inclosed and inexpensive to build. The living room is long and wide and with its recessed fireplace is most attractive. The dining room, which is square, would be very picturesque if finished with a horizontal board dado to window stool height and a scenic wall paper above. There is a breakfast nook leading from the kitchen, both of which are planned for the utmost convenience.

The second floor consists of three bedrooms, bathroom and hall; in each there is a large closet. The bedrooms have cros. ventilation.

To build this house and garage in New England would cost from $5200 to $5800.

A Hanging Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it seems necessary to move into an apartment, one who loves gardens often feels that much that is lovely and beautiful must be sacrificed, but we have proved this to be untrue.

One of the wonders of the ancients were the hanging gardens. We, too, have a "hanging garden," and it is a marvel and joy to our friends as well as to ourselves.

With very little funds to be used, it was necessary for every penny to bring its full value and there was much planning and figuring which added zest to the undertaking. The results are most satisfying.

The sitting room opens upon the porch through two French doors. Here one glimpses the "garden." Boxes of beauty fill the three sides with vines trailing to the floor; ferns, plumbago, blue ageratums, and pink begonias, forming long beds of fresh loveliness. A large elm tree outside partially shades and softens the glare of the wide expanse of blue sky beyond.

This was all very beautiful, but we still longed for a fish pool. This, too, has been accomplished and we have a corner of deep shadows and cool green, vines, and umbrella palm, massed ferns with flashes of red as the fish play among the greens in the water.

A cement pond was found to be impractical, both because of the expense and the weight as we are on the second floor. Various methods and ways were investigated and discarded, then the happy thought came to use a tub. The largest one of galvanized tin was secured and four turpentine cups riveted to the sides. Then the tub and cups were painted a dark green. The cups were filled with maiden-hair fern of a dwarf variety, myrtle, and Iceland moss.

A large Boston fern was set on a stool, which stood just above the rim of the tub. This was placed in a corner and the tub pushed partially under so that the fronds of the fern trail over, meeting the leaves of an umbrella palm which is in a pot set in the tub. Some oxygenating plants, water poppies, and a few snails make a comfortable home for seven beautiful gold fish.

The man of the house made the furniture from cratings and painted the table and chairs green, covering the top of the table with black oilcloth.

The entire expense was less than $5, and has afforded a charming retreat for busy people.

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Blue Globe Thistle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ruthven, Ont.

This unusual and striking plant deserves a place in every perennial border. It fills in a space during July and August, when many varieties have finished blooming, and others are finding the heat and drought somewhat trying.

We overcame this period of short bloom in our perennial garden by the use of phlox in variety and a generous planting of Echinops Ritro, the blue globe thistle. The phlox of course, requires lots of water in order that it may bloom to the best advantage. The Echinops, on the other hand, seems to stand out and look its best no matter how hot and dry the weather may be. Its deep-root system enables it to get all the moisture it requires from the subsoil. This characteristic makes it a particularly desirable plant in districts subject to drought and where it is inconvenient to water artificially.

The dark green foliage of the Echinops is attractive throughout the entire season. The flowers are borne on stems from three to four feet high and are perfectly round or globe-shaped. When fully developed these flower balls are about two inches in diameter. The color is steel blue becoming deeper as the flower develops.

It is surprising that so striking a plant is not more common in garden planting. Perhaps the name globe thistle is responsible for this, but this could only be true if one had never seen it. There is little resemblance to the common thistle the leaves are somewhat similar in color, being dark green on the upper surface and downy beneath. The shape of the leaf is also similar. One important difference is that the spines on the leaves of the globe thistle are soft and inoffensive, and may be handled with impunity. The flowers, of course, are entirely different.

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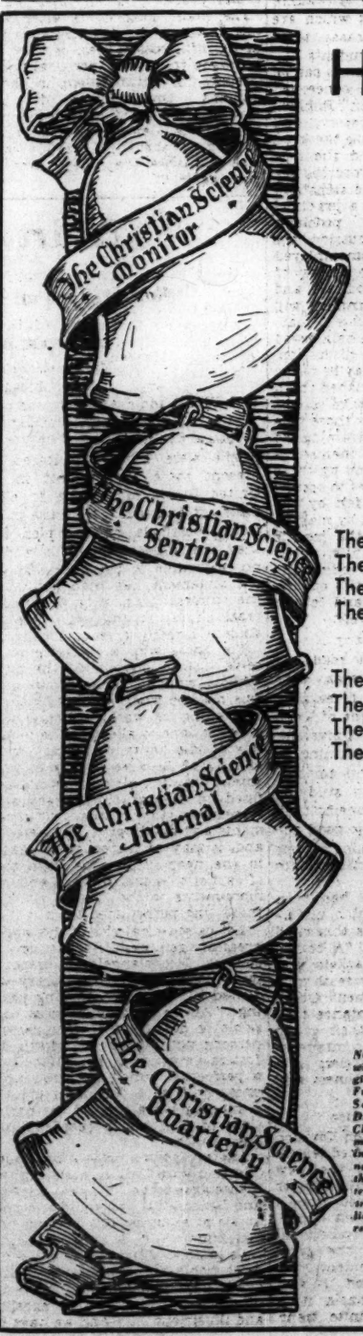
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Fewer Records For Recognition Than Last Year

119 Claims Filed as Compared With 234 in '32—Medica Heads List

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Despite some sensational performances, record-breaking feats in the sports of track and swimming fell off nearly 50 per cent this year, according to the list of records prepared for submission to the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union at Pittsburgh, Nov 19-21, and made public yesterday.

Claims have been filed for 119 records, as compared with 234 in 1932, when the Olympic Games sent the list soaring. Thirty-nine marks are credited to women athletes.

Jack Medica, Seattle star who holds the national 440- and 880-yard swimming championships, heads the list of individual record-breakers, with applications for 10 new marks in free-style competition. His nearest rivals are Katherine Rawls, all-around swimming champion from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., with six records, and Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette Negro and National sprint champion, with five.

Jack E. Lovelock, the Oxford student from New Zealand who stepped to a world record of 4m. 6s. for the one-mile run in beating Princeton's W. R. "Bill" Bonthron last July, is the only foreign star on the record list. When his mark is approved, it will be passed on to the International Amateur Athletic Union as the universal standard. Meanwhile, the A. A. U. will be asked to stamp Bonthron's runner-up time of 4m. 8.7s as the best mile on record for an American citizen.

Also on the list, claiming one or more records, are Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas University, who hung up a mark of 3m. 52.2s. for 1500 meters at Chicago; Ben B. Eastman of Stanford, who reduced the world and American 600-yard figures to 1m. 9.2s.; Johnny Morriss of Louisiana, and Percy M. Beard of New York Athletic Club, high hurdles, and Emmett Toppino, the sprint flash from New Orleans.

Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., successor to Helene Madison as the outstanding women's free-style swimmer of the country, lists four new marks while Margaret Hoffman of Scranton, Penna., Eleanor Holm Jarrett of New York, Ralph Flanagan of Miami Beach, Fla., and James R. Gikhula of Detroit, are tied at three each.

Fall Scratch Squash Tennis Wide Open Affair

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The first big tournament of the squash tennis season, the annual fall scratch, will have 44 contestants, according to the draw made yesterday by W. H. Ferris of the Columbia University Club, where the event will begin Thursday afternoon.

The absence of Harry F. Wolf, national champion, and Rowland B. Haines, of the home club, his closest competitor, from the list, makes the tournament, which includes five of the first 10, a wide open affair. Milton Baron, City Athletic Club, No. 3, and Edward J. McLaughlin of the home club, No. 6, top the seeded list, at the top and bottom of the draw, with Frank R. Hanson, Columbia University Club, Frank Barry Ryan Jr., R. Mason Kirkland, William J. Hall, Leonard S. Green, and Frank A. Sieverman Jr. also in strategic positions, with byes.

The complete draw is as follows:

Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes

Milton Baron, City A. C., vs L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club.

R. W. Hill, Bayside Tennis Club, vs C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club.

Walter D. Hoag, Yale Club, vs Frank C. Hart, Crescent A. H. Club.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C. vs Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York A. C.

William J. Hall, Crescent A. H. C. vs winner of Mayer-Brodil.

First Round

Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C. vs Franklin V. Brodil, Columbia U. C.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, vs E. W. Kemble, Bayside Tennis Club.

Bernard M. Shanley, Essex Club, vs Carlos Lazo, Squash Club.

Henry A. Haines, Squash Club, vs D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club.

Norman C. Willett, Columbia U. C., vs Harold Ablowich, City A. C.

Alan M. Thompson, New York A. C., vs R. C. Flack, Harvard Club.

Second Round—First Round Bye

Frank R. Hanson, Columbia U. C. vs winner of Thompson-Flack.

Lower Half

Second Round—First Round Bye

F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, vs. winner of Montgomery-Stanton.

First Round

John R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, vs. Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club.

Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, vs. N. M. Aronsohn, Princeton Club.

Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, vs. W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club.

William Hoffman, Bayside Tennis Club, vs. Gardner Hirons Jr., Columbia U. C.

J. V. Barber, Columbia U. C., vs. Seymour L. Samuels, City A. C.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. H. C., vs. R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C.

Second Round—First Round Byes

R. Mason Kirkland, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. winner of Reutter-Schermerhorn.

Leonard S. Green, City A. C., vs. S. R. Shepherd, Squash Club.

Frank A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside Tennis Club, vs. Lester A. Strasser, City A. C.

John B. Quincy, Yale Club, vs. J. H. De Raismes, Elizabeth T. & C. C.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, vs. Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C.

Gardiner Named Captain

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—As a reward for long and faithful service, Goalie Chuck Gardiner yesterday was named captain of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, an honor rarely accorded a goalie. After extending him complimentals to Gardiner, Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the team, came out with the prediction that the Black Hawks would win their first Stanley Cup, emblem of the world's hockey championship, during the approaching season. "Never have I made such a pre-season prophecy as I'm about to make now," Major McLaughlin said. "I am confident that this team will bring Chicago its first Stanley Cup." Gardiner will be starting his seventh season in Black Hawk regalia this year.

Women's Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWQUAY, Eng.—Miss V. Bramwell of the Long Ashton Golf Club won the southwestern England women's golf championship by defeating Miss M. Jestyn Jeffreys, Swansea Bay Golf Club, by 3 and 1 in the final match here recently. Miss Bramwell is the champion of Gloucestershire county while Miss Jeffreys was the winner of this year's Welsh women's championship.

College Cross-Country

Bates 19, Springfield 41.

Endeavour's Keel Is to Be Cast Soon

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 7

THE leaden keel of Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger for the America's Cup, will be cast from 80 or 90 tons of metal within a fortnight, it was learned today, and the yacht, now under construction at Gosport, probably will be launched in April.

Sopwith himself will command the challenger during the cup races against the American defender. George Williams, who for many years was mate of the famous yacht, White Heather, will have direction of the crew as skipper.

The cup races tentatively have been scheduled to start Sept. 15, 1934.

Improved Rear Guard Built In Maroon Sextet

Coach Gerard Also Alters Offensive Tactics to Strengthen Team

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (AP)—A shift in offensive tactics and a vastly improved rear guard are the means by which Coach Eddie Gerard of the Montreal Maroons hopes to make a real winner this year out of a team which has been fairly good, but not good enough, in recent National Hockey League seasons.

Gerard has abandoned the idea of sending fresh waves of dark red-garbed attackers onto the ice every time front line replacements are required. Instead, he plans to keep the offensive going with a steady stream of reinforcements for the first line of battle.

Ever since the famous "Big S" line of Nels Stewart, Hooley Smith and Babe Siebert ceased to "click" a couple of years ago, the Maroons have had trouble keeping enough first class forwards on hand to rotate three complete front lines. Their stars got plenty of goals while working together; but the reserves couldn't hold the pace. In practice this season, Gerard has been mixing the boys up and every forward has had to learn to work effectively with all the rest.

Outside of the method of working, the Maroons' front ranks show no changes this season; but the defense, one of the team's weakest points, has been greatly altered. Lionel Conacher, the "Big Train," has puffed away to Chicago and Teddy Graham, a smart blocker, came to the Maroons in exchange. During the summer Montreal bought Vernon Ayres, one of the biggest defense players in the business, from the New York Americans. Ayres weiged 232 pounds when he reported and in addition to his size he has considerable ability and plenty of time to learn. He is 24 years old, a "kid" as defensemen go. Bill McKenzie, a promising amateur sought for several years, took the jump to the pro ranks from the Montreal Royals and has been used experimentally both at defense and center.

Dave Kerr again will guard the Maroons' goal, getting the call over another youngster, Norm Smith. Marvin "Cyclone" Wentworth and Archie Wilcox are left from last year's defense to help guard him.

On the front line, Hooley Smith, Dave Trottier, Jimmy Ward and Laurence "Baldy" Northcott, who is by no means bald, head the parade. They all are big, fast and aggressive, established as first rate players. Earl Robinson, Wally Kilrea, Lorne Duguid and Glen Brydson, all of whom have been tried in one or more campaigns with the Maroons, complete the roster.

Big Ten Conference

Michigan		Ohio State	
20-Mich. State..	6	75-Virginia	0
40-Cornell	0	20-Vanderbilt ..	0
13-Ohio State...	0	0-Michigan ...	13
28-Chicago	0	12-Northwestern	0
7-Illinois	6	21-Indiana	0
108	12	128	13
Indiana		**Illinois**	
7-Miami	0	13-Drake	6
6-Minnesota ..	6	21-Washington ..	6
2-Notre Dame..	12	21-Wisconsin ..	0
0-Northwestern.	25	0-West Point ..	6
0-Ohio State..	21	6-Michigan ...	7
15	64	61	35
Northwestern		**Chicago**	
0-Iowa	7	32-Cornell C. ..	0
0-Stanford	0	40-Washington ..	0
25-Indiana	0	0-Purdue	14
0-Ohio State ..	12	0-Michigan ...	28
0-Minnesota ..	0	0-Wisconsin ...	0
25	19	72	42
Iowa		**Minnesota**	
7-Northwestern	0	19-S. D. State..	6
38-Bradley	0	6-Indiana	6
26-Wisconsin ..	7	7-Purdue	7
7-Minnesota ..	19	7-Pittsburgh ..	3
27-Iowa State...	7	19-Iowa	7
		0-Northwestern ..	0
105	33	58	29
Wisconsin		**Purdue**	
19-Marquette ..	0	13-Ohio	6
0-Illinois	21	7-Minnesota ..	7
7-Iowa	26	14-Chicago	0
0-Purdue	14	14-Wisconsin ..	0
0-Chicago	0	17-Carnegie Tech.	7
26	61	65	20

Sidney Weil Resigns

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—After four years of unsuccessful trying to give Cincinnati a winning team, Sidney Weil yesterday stepped down as president of the Cincinnati Reds. In a reorganization of the club, Larry McPhail, former president of Columbus of the American Association, acquired an interest, was elected a director, and it is generally understood he will be named head of the club, which was unable to climb above seventh place in the National League during Weil's régime.

Mexican Golf Finals

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Peggy Chandler of Texas defeated Mrs. E. O. Armstrong of the same State, Sunday, 6 and 5, capturing the women's title in the amateur golf championships of Mexico. Mrs. Chandler shot a 79 in the morning round to break the women's record at the Mexico City Country Club for the second time in a week. For the second consecutive year, Percy J. Clifford defeated Max Wright, 2 and 1, winning the men's championship. Clifford has been champion for five of the last six years.

Weiland Is Suspended

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7 (AP)—Cooney Weiland, center player of the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League, yesterday was suspended by Frank Calder, league president, for failing to come to terms. Weiland has been holding out for the same salary he received last year, while the Ottawa club insisted upon a $500 cut.

Success Needs Coöperation In Hockey League

International Circuit to See Many Changes in Team Lineups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 7—"The success of the 1933-34 International Hockey League program depends upon the whole-hearted coöperation of team owners, managers, players and fans," President Charles S. King said in an interview here today.

"There has been a marked readjustment of salaries, made necessary by the extenuating circumstances of the times. It does not mean, however, that the class of hockey that will be provided this coming winter will be inferior by any means. The same players are available and there are just as many, if not more, coming down from the National League for further experience," President King declared. "Admission prices throughout the circuit are being adjusted to conform with the salary reductions. Had salaries of players not been slashed, there would have been no league.

"The announcement of a salary limit for players in the International League this season, does not, however, necessarily mean that the players will be under-paid. If the league is made to operate on a paying basis and clubs can show a profit instead of the customary heavy losses, then I believe that the plan of most of the owners is to reward the players in some manner or another at the close of the season."

Strongest Minor League

"The International League," President King continued, "has been the strongest organization in minor professional hockey for many years and pre-season indications are that just as many talented players will appear on the rosters this winter as in the past."

A general survey of the prospects around the circuit shows that Detroit Olympics are preparing for the 1933-34 campaign with probably the most improved team of the six entries. Three or four members of last year's team have been retained. George Hay, former center ice star for the Detroit Red Wings of the National League, is back as manager. Carson Cooper who succeeded Hay in mid-season last year after Hay had been recalled by the Wings, has been retained as general utility player and scout.

The Olympics gave their first show of power recently when they held the Red Wings to a 4-to-4 tie in a Detroit city championship series.

Clark In Goal

Johnny Clark is to play goal for Olympics, with Abbie Cox available for either the minor leaguers or the Red Wings. Meville "Sparky" Vail and Wilf Starr have been obtained from New York Rangers. Vail is a defenseman and Starr a forward. George Massecar, late of New York Americans and St. Louis Flyers; Pete Mitchell, purchased from Kansas City Pla-Mors; Emile Swenson from Minneapolis; Steve Nickarz, an amateur recruit from Winnipeg, and Gene Carrigan, obtained from London Tecs in exchange for Goldsworthy and Waite, are other newcomers. Ron Moffatt, recalled by the Red Wings mid-way through 1932-33, has been turned over to the Olympics again. Frank Ingram, Bill Mitchell, Gus Marker, Curr Williams and Leo Makarsky are the holdovers from last year.

Present indications are that Windsor Bulldogs will enter the season with a brand-new machine. Dr. "Stan" Brown, veteran defenseman, is the new coach. He will don skates again, but probably only in a relief rôle. Samuel "Porky" Levine, goalie has the net job. Harold Starr, a defenseman, has been secured from Montreal Canadiens. Frank Daley, late of Cleveland Indians, is another defense prospect, along with Andy Bellemer.

For the forward line are, Russell Blinco and "Whitey" Field, leading snipers of last winter, Cameron Proudlock, Frank Steele, Norman Locking, George Lever, Mickey Drouillard and Jerry Dunn.

New faces on the roster of the London Tecumsehs include Leroy Goldsworthy, Deacon Waite, and Bernie Brophy. Goldsworthy was with the Tecs two years ago and sold to Detroit Red Wings. He comes back with Waite in a trade for Gene Carrigan. Herb Stuart, goalie ace of the league for the past several years, Toots Holway, Harold Hicks, Gordon Fraser, Eric Pettinger, Mike Neville, Farrand Gillie, Tory Gregg and Rolly Huard are back again. Brophy was with Cleveland last winter.

Buffalo Hard Hit

The championship Buffalo club will have heavy obligations to meet this winter in order to match the fine record of the team the last two seasons. Lorne Carr, Gamey Lederman, Al Murray and Lloyd Gross have moved elsewhere. To replace them Manager Frank Nighbor has picked up Charles "Tip" O'Neil Johnny Newman and Bob Davis from Detroit Olympics, and Graham Teasdale from Syracuse. Normie Schultz, Roter Roth. Cliff Barton, Sammy Godin, Art Berlett, Bill Taugher and Babe Bogardis are hold-overs from the title machine. Godin is with Canadiens of the N. H. L. at present, but Buffalo clamis his services. Jack Keating and Eddie Convey, late of New York Americans, have also been added to the candidate squad.

Syracuse Stars can be counted on to field another flashy team. Little has been heard from the Syracuse camp, but Skipper Mickey Roach has never been one to tarry gathering a team. In Wilf Cude he has obtained one of the smartest goalies in minor ranks, good enough to be general utility goalie for the National League last winter. Al Huggins, versatile former Windsor forward, should fit nicely into the Syracuse system. Roving commissions with Windsor handicapped this player last winter.

Owner-Manager Harry "Hap" Holmes of the Cleveland Indians has the toughest assignment of the entire circuit as he rebuilds his team with new talent. The Indians will likely come out with a host of new faces. Only three or four of last winter's club are to return. Holmes has given no intimation of his prospective lineup, but has assured President King that the Indians will be much stronger than last winter. He will have Morry Roberts in goal. Roberts is New York Americans' spare net-minder. After Cleveland had been voted into retirement by the league directors recently, Owner Holmes obtained reinstatement after assuring the league of financial support and a team sufficiently strong to make a showing in the 1933-34 campaign.

Four More Clean Sweeps in Class C

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	2	0	10	0	1.000
New York A. C.	2	0	10	0	1.000
City Athletic Club	2	0	7	3	1.000
Crescent A.-H. C.	1	1	7	3	.500
Harvard Club	1	1	6	4	.500
Squash Club	1	1	6	4	.500
Princeton Club	1	1	5	5	.500
Yale Club	1	1	5	5	.500
Short Hills Club	1	1	3	7	.500
Essex Club	0	2	1	9	.000
Bayside Tennis C.	0	2	0	10	.000
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	0	2	0	10	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Four more clean sweeps, out of the six matches of the second round of the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team series, showed the superiority of the home teams. In one case, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, which had lost its first-round match by the slightest of margins, made every match a victory only because the two strongest players of the Princeton Club team, a clean-sweep winner the week before, failed to appear. But Columbia University Club and New York Athletic Club, with their teams intact, scored their second clean-sweep victory, and Harvard Club also won all of its matches from Elizabeth Town & Country Club.

City Athletic Club, though losing two individual matches, also kept its slate clean, defeating Yale Club 3 to 2, on the courts of the winner. The sixth winner was Squash Club, also on its home courts, which defeated Essex Club of Newark, 4 to 1.

Columbia University Club 5, Bayside Tennis Club 0

W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated George Sykes, 15—10, 15—17, 5—14, default.

E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated Louis C. Martin, 15—10, 15—10.

R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C., defeated James W. Sykes, 15—0, 15—10.

Frank J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., defeated J. I. Taylor, 15—2, 15—4.

O. R. U. DelGuidice, Columbia U. C., defeated R. V. Reeve Jr., 15—10, default.

New York Athletic Club 5, Short Hills Club 0

Dr. S. A. Thompson, New York, won from Danforth Geer by default.

J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated Charles Hurd, 15—3, 15—4.

Walter Oertly, New York, defeated E. M. Douglas, 15—9, 15—10.

C. E. Bunn, New York, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—11, 17—14.

P. R. Lawson, New York, defeated Quincy A. Ryan, 18—14, 15—8.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club 5, Princeton Club 0

E. T. Baxter, Crescent, won from R. L. Rafalsky by default.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, won from J. N. Hynson, by default.

J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated R. B. Hollander, 15—5, 15—12.

W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated D. H. Alexander, 15—7, 15—11.

W. H. Dunkak, Crescent, defeated Arthur Knox Jr., 15—11, 15—7.

Harvard Club 5, Elizabeth Town & Country Club 0

J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated H. E. Landis, 15—0, 15—2.

Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated Pitser Miller, 18—15, 15—11.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated F. L. McCarthy, 15—5, 15—10.

R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, defeated D. E. Dimock, 15—12, 5—15, 15—5.

O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, defeated Donald M. Smith, 15—3, 15—10.

City Athletic Club 3, Yale Club 2

D. H. Finck, City, defeated W. M. Silleck, 15—1, 15—4.

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated O. C. Taylor, 15—9, 17—16.

W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, 15—12, 9—15, 15—11.

E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated I. H. Peck, 15—12, 15—7.

J. P. T. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated Stephen G. Tanburn, 7—15, 15—10, 17—16.

Squash Club 4, Essex Club 1

S. R. Shepherd, Squash, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 17—16, 15—6.

Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated Carl Good, 7—15, 18—17, 15—12.

A. L. Noel, Squash, defeated R. H. Berry, 15—7, 15—6.

Sanford Treat, Squash, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—5, 15—6.

F. C. Vehslage, Essex, defeated E. W. Baker, 15—6, 18—13.

Southwest Conference

Texas Christian		Texas A. & M.	
33-Austin	0	38-Trinity	0
28-Daniel Baker	6	13-Tulane	6
13-Denton	0	34-Sam Houston	14
0-Arkansas	13	17-Texas A. & I.	0
20-Simmons	0	7-Tex. Christ'n	13
13-Texas A.&M.	7	14-Baylor	7
0-Centenary ..	0	0-Centenary ..	20
0-Baylor	7		
107	33	123	60
So. Methodist		**Arkansas**	
0-Denton	7	40-Ozarks	0
14-Texas Tech .	0	42-Okla. Baptist	7
27-Texas Mines.	6	13-Tex. Christ'n	0
13-Rice	7	19-Baylor	7
7-Okla A. & M.	7	0-L. S. U.....	20
0-Arkansas	3	3-So. Methodist	0
0-Texas	10		
61	40	117	34
Texas		**Rice**	
46-So. Western..	0	7-Texas A. & I.	0
22-Texas Mines.	6	0-L. S. U.....	13
0-Nebraska	26	13-Loyola	0
0-Oklahoma ...	9	7-So. Methodist	13
0-Centenary ..	0	13-Creighton ...	14
18-Rice	0	0-Texas	18
10-So. Methodist	0	0-Santa Clara.	13
96	41	40	71
Baylor			
20-St. Ed's.....	6		
0-Centenary ...	19		
7-Arkansas	19		
21-Simmons	0		
7-Texas A. & M.	14		
7-Tex. Christ'n	0		
62	58		

Waterpolo Tour Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It is confidently expected here that negotiations between the Hungarian Swimming Association and the English swimming clubs with waterpolo teams will materialize with a team of Hungarians making a tour in Britain next year. After the Hungarians won the Olympic Games waterpolo championship at Los Angeles last summer, arrangements were discussed with a view to bringing the victors here to play a series of matches. Economic conditions and other difficulties, however, prevented this. Negotiations have now been reopened, and it is highly probable that the Hungarians will come to England immediately after the European championships at Magdeburg, Ger., next September.

Matsuyama Wins Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Two games were played yesterday in the Greater New York three - cushion billard championship tournament which started at the Greenleaf Academy. Kinrey Matsuyama defeated Joseph Procita in the afternoon game, 40 to 23 in 37 innings; while Alfred de Oro won the evening game from Harry Wakefield, 40 to 26 in 34 innings. De Oro had a high run of 9, Matsuyama and Procita each had a 6 and Wakefield had a 5.

Cubs Release Zach Taylor

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Zach Taylor, veteran of 13 campaigns as a catcher in the National League, yesterday was handed his unconditional release by the Chicago Cubs. Taylor came to the Cubs in a rush deal in 1929, and was instrumental in the championship drive. As a 10-year player, Taylor is free to dicker with whom he pleases.

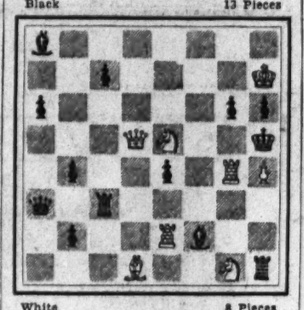
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1563

By G. Cristoffanini

Black 13 Pieces



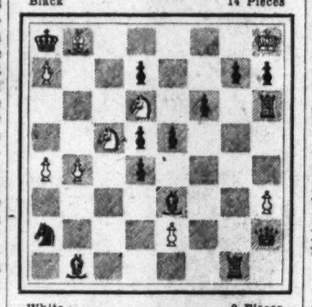
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (First prize, Nepsszava, 1932. A poor, though unexpected, key!)

Problem No. 1564

By O. Votruba

Black 14 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Second prize, Narodni Politiky, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1561. RxP

The prejudice against capture keys is weakening, though in almost every case the piece captured is a pawn and a battery is established.

No. 1562. 1. R-KB3 threat

2. R-B4 mate

1. ——— RxB

2. Kt-B6ch

1. ——— BxB

2. Kt(Q7)-B5ch

1. ——— Kt(B)xB

2. R-K8ch

1. ——— Kt(B2)xB

2. R(B8)xP

The feature of this is the capture and forced evacuation of Black's Q3, allowing White to play P-Q6, discovered checkmate.

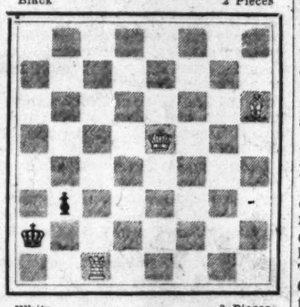
End-Game No. 172. White wins: 1 P-B5, PxP; 2 Q-Kt1ch, K-R; 3 Q-K8ch, K-Kt; 4 KtxP, Q-Kt4; 5 R-Kt4, QxR; 6 Kt-K7 mate.

End-Games

Reti's composed endings are classics. The one below has a simple though concealed idea that will delight solvers.

End-Game No. 173

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Boston Metropolitan Chess League starts its annual round-robin team tournament shortly, with an exceptionally large number of teams competing. There are three newcomers this year: The Harvard Club, the Cambridge Chess Club, and the Boston Chess Club, which returns to the competition after four or five years' absence. The other teams are the Boston City Club, the Harvard University Chess Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Boylston Chess Club, the Lynn Chess Club, the Wells Memorial, and the Bay State. It has been customary to play a double round-robin, but this year the five teams leading after a single round-robin, and the five teams below them, will each contest a single round-robin, with a first division winner and a second division winner when the season winds up some time early next spring.

The Harvard Club chess contingent recently enjoyed a visit from I. Horowitz, who is touring the country on a good-will tour on behalf of the Chess Review. Mr. Horowitz, a member of the championship United States team at Prague three years ago, is available to chess groups for very little more than his expenses.

Two strong Harvard players are playing in the Capitol City Chess Club championship tournament: D. H. Mugridge, former Massachusetts state champion, and M. C. Stark, present H-Y-P-D individual champion. Another strong entrant in the Washington tournament is Lieut. J. D. Matheson, who won the intercollegiate tournament held at a Century of Progress during the summer.

The preliminary steps are being taken for a Kashdan-Marshall match for the United States championship, held by Marshall since he defeated Showalter at Lexington, Ky., in 1909. Marshall also defended his title successfully in a match with Edward Lasker in 1923. Marshall has accepted Kashdan's challenge and will play him provided the necessary financial arrangements can be made. These require a purse of $5000, the raising of which is incumbent upon the challenger. If all goes well, play will begin some time in April.

Meanwhile, here is how Kashdan defeated Apschenaek of Latvia in the Folkestone tournament.

Sicilian Defense

Kashdan	Apscheneck	Kashdan	Apscheneck
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 R-R	P-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 PxP	PxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	22 RxR	BxR
4 KtxP	P-KKt3(a)	23 Kt-Q5	BxKt
5 P-B4!	B-Kt2	24 RxB	P-B5
6 B-K3	Kt-B3	25 Q-Q4ch	Kt-K4
7 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	26 P-B5	KtPxP
8 B-K2	Castles(b)	27 PxP	Q-R4(e)
9 Castles	B-Q2(c)	28 PxP	Q-K8ch
10 P-KR3	R-B	29 B-B	PxP
11 Q-Q2	P-QR3	30 RxP	P-B6
12 QR-B	KtxKt(d)	31 P-Kt4	R-B3
13 BxKt	B-B3	32 R-Q5	R-K3
14 Q-K3	Kt-Q2	33 R-Q7ch	K-Kt3
15 BxB	KxB	34 R-R7	R-QB3
16 P-QKt4	P-Kt3	35 K-R2	K-B3(f)
17 KR-Q	P-QR4	36 Q-Q8ch	K-K3
18 P-R3	PxP	37 R-K7ch	
19 PxP	R-R		Resigns(g)

(a) 4 . . . Kt-B3; 5 Kt-QB3, preventing White's P-QB4; P-KKt3; is the correct order of moves. After the text, White's commanding center makes it hard for Black to get any sort of counter-play.

(b) But here Black might avail himself of Breyer's ingenious drawing variation: 8 . . . Kt-Kt5; 9 KtxKt, KtxB; 10 KtxQ, KtxQ. To avoid this, 6 Kt-Kt3 (instead of B-K3) may be played.

(c) 9 . . . Kt-KK15 fits in equally well here, for even if White avoids wholesale exchanges Black will enjoy greater breathing space.

(d) Normally, had Black not allowed P-QB4, Black would be considering P-QKt4, with possibilities on the open QB file. In this position, however, Black has no good system of development. The exchanges really enhance White's commanding position.

(e) Not 27 . . . R-B3; 28 RxKt! Black is now lost.

(f) If 35 . . . QxB; 36 Q-K4ch, K-Kt4; 37 QxKtch, K-Kt3; 38 Q-B5ch, etc.

(g) 37 . . . K-B3; 38 Q-KB8ch, K-Kt3; 39 Q-B5ch, etc.

Saunders Wins Studd Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Studd Trophy, awarded annually to the "champion sportsman" of the London Polytechnic, has this year been won by G. T. Saunders. He won the English Amateur Athletic Association's 100-yard championship in July and was subsequently chosen for Great Britain's team against France, Germany and Italy. He was also a member of the A. A. A. team which opposed a squad of Finnish athletes at Helsingfors during "British Week."

Three Teams May Stop Michigan In Conference Race

Past Performances Favor Unbeaten and Untied Leader, However

"Big Ten" Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Michigan	3	0	0	48	6	1.000
Purdue	2	1	0	35	7	1.000
Minnesota	1	3	0	32	20	1.000
Iowa	2	0	1	40	26	.667
Ohio State	2	0	1	33	13	.667
Illinois	1	0	1	27	7	.500
Northwestern .	1	1	2	25	19	.333
Indiana	0	1	2	6	52	.000
Chicago	0	1	2	0	42	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	3	7	61	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Three teams have a chance to stop University of Michigan in its "Big Ten" football championship dash; but on their past performances, none will. This week it is University of Iowa visiting Ann Arbor, next week comes University of Minnesota, and in the season final Michigan goes to Northwestern University's gridiron.

Coach H. G. Kipke and his Wolverines outpointed their most formidable opponent to date, University of Illinois, 7 to 6, while Iowa was taking scoring exercises against Iowa State College, 27 to 7. The Hawkeyes have been beaten once in the Conference, by Minnesota.

Purdue vs. Notre Dame

Purdue University, which seems the only team strong enough to beat Michigan, has no engagement with the northern institution this season. The Boilermakers visit Notre Dame this week-end, having defeated Carnegie Tech, 17 to 7, while the Irish were being reversed by the United States Naval Academy, 7 to 0.

Indiana University and University of Chicago should have a close battle at Stagg Field here. The Hoosiers, beaten by Ohio State, 21 to 0, have strength that may match that of Chicago, which played a scoreless tie with Wisconsin last week.

Ohio State takes a trip to meet University of Pennsylvania, winner last week, while Wisconsin receives West Virginia at Madison, Wis., which tied Marquette, 13 to 13, last Saturday.

Michigan's veterans, playing within their powers but delivering what is needed under pressure, should be expected to baffle Iowa's brilliant young team. The Wolverines were aided by a pair of five-yard penalties at Illinois in their touchdown drive, but the fact is inescapable that Herman Everhardus '34, halfback, carried the ball over the goal on an end sweep from the one-yard line, an instant before the second period ended, and then kicked the after point. That decided victory.

Continuation of the efficient blocking which defeated Iowa State last week is Iowa's only chance against Michigan. The Hawkeyes cleared the way for long touchdown runs. Much of the blocking is credited to Ray R. Fisher '34, who kicked three after points as well. The speedy sophomore, Richard C. Crayne '36, fullback, made three touchdowns and R. F. Rook '36, halfback, made one.

Because of its capable generalship Illinois should be favored over Northwestern, which again last week gave evidence of lacking good direction. Coach R. C. Zuppke's boys, maneuvered by J. T. Beynon '35, did as well as anybody could expect against Michigan. Benyon is also skilled at pass throwing and running. C. P. Portman '35, halfback, gained most of the ground on which D. F. Cook '34, fullback, made the Illinois touchdown.

Sullivan Wildcat Star

Beynon surely would not call for an attempted field goal on first down, nine yards to the goal after going through the opponents for three consecutive first downs. It was one such decision that cost Northwestern a possible victory over Minnesota. Northwestern displays power, on defense and offense, in spots, and all too frequently ruins good advances with fumbles. J. J. Sullivan '34, halfback, was the Wildcat star, saving at least three touchdowns by bringing down Gophers who had apparently passed all possible tacklers and himself making several good gains. Northwestern beat Illinois 26 to 0 last year. Purdue should join the ranks of those defeating Notre Dame this season.

The Boilermakers, coached by Noble E. Kizer, develop a lot of interference in a powerful running game. The blockers go through and take out the secondary, making touchdowns look easy once the ball-carrier passes the scrimmage line. After the stout Carnegie line, which had not previously yielded a touchdown to any opponent, held the Boilermakers blank in the first half, J. E. Carter '35, halfback, took the kickoff at the 10-yard line and ran it back for a touchdown. He scored again after Duane Purvis '35, halfback, broke through the line on a spinner for 52 yards. Paul Pardonner '34, veteran quarterback, kicked two after points and a field goal. It looks as though Purdue has such a team as Notre Dame was formerly, and may be able to balance some old scores this Saturday.

Buckeye fans who were ready to fire Coach S. S. Willaman when Ohio State was defeated by Michigan, probably feel better now, as their team has won two Conference victories. They revealed their power long enough to score three touchdowns against Indiana and then went under wraps. John Kabealo '36, fullback, was the chief Buckeye ground gainer and repeatedly put the Hoosiers in the hole with his brilliant punting. He made one touchdown and R. J. Heekin '35, halfback, made the others. M. N. Vuchinish '34, veteran center, kicked all three afterpoints. The Buckeyes defeated Pennsylvania, 19 to 0, last year.

Gold Balls of Stoke

*

Everybody Knows an Outlet For Portion of New Leisure Which Is, Quite Simply, Play

People, It Would Appear, Are Learning How to Find Fun in Various Ways From Complicated Sport to the Ol' Swimmin' Hole

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Fourteenth of 18 Articles

By Henry Edison Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When outdoor sports begin to draw on deposits of time represented by the 70,000,000 leisure hours awaiting collection every day under the expected adjustments of the new industrial revolution, it probably will be found that a surprising number of checks are made payable to unorganized recreation.

Baseball, football and league hockey, as well as other attractions in the category of organized sports, will undoubtedly continue to draw their devotees; but out along the bridle paths, the fairways, the beaches, on lake and river and salt-sea bays, down snow-clad steeps, over frozen waters—wherever, in fact, nature waits to coöperate with the individual in adding zest to living, the individualists among recreation seekers will be found following the trail to favorite sports, indifferent to records and crowds and score cards.

And it is one of the happy anomalies of the new economics that, in order to operate successfully, it must provide not only the leisure, but likewise the wherewithal to enjoy it. This promises better days for unorganized sports. Until recent years such sports as horseback riding, sailing, golfing and the like were reserved for the comparatively wealthy. A mechanic on a bridle path was as incongruous as a hostler in a limousine. Such presumption caused smiles—besides being a sinful waste of money.

But now a saddle horse may be guided over rural lanes by the automobile tinkerer with far less affront to frugality and the general fitness of things than that indulged in by the nabob who drives to a private hunt club in a taxicab. And this is but one illustration of the new deal in sports formerly prohibitive to the hoi polloi.

Makes Better Relations

And who shall say that such democratization of unorganized sports does not make for a better fraternization between employer and employee? Snobbish indeed would be the Mr. P. Abelard-Smoot of the Ritzville Abelard-Smoots, who, returning from a week-end at an exclusive hunt club and noticing horse hairs on the skirts of Bookkeeper Sam Snaith's coat, did not feel a brotherly glow over the discovery of another human being attuned to the fine feel of freedom and mastery incident to horseback riding.

What though one of them had taken the fence behind the hounds and the other the lane behind the barn, each had known the feel of a horse between his knees, and the crisp tang of the air, and the broadening outlook of rustic meadows and woodlands, and the poignant rhythm of autumnal tints.

And, to justify the economic circle with the whirl of leisure, consider that the livery from which Sam rented his hack might easily take the $3 thus procured into Ritzville and invest it in leather goods manufactured by Abelard-Smoot's craftsmen. The $3 might then find its way back into Sam's pay envelope—and thus Sam could go riding again and Mr. P. Abelard-Smoot might continue to pay taxi hire to the hunt club.

There will be little thought about the economic wheel, however, when the rattle of empty lunch pails and the tramp of heavy shoes sound from workers surging forth to collect their leisure; and when, simultaneously, from out the front doors of factories and office buildings, executives, professional people, merchants and officials alike hie forth to collect theirs.

How the Ball Will Roll

From the corner sand lot, no less than from the fairways, shouts will arise in swift crescendo as leisure becomes a concomitant of employment rather than idleness. And as the scrub teams congregate, the demand for more playing fields will increase, according to predictions of city planners. This, in turn, will fit in with the plans of slum clearance advocates, who declare that, in clearing out social fester spots in the congested tenements, provision should be made for play in modern areas which take the place of the slums. Thus not only will workers under the new order be occupied with building better homes, they will likewise build swimming pools, skating rinks and outdoor gymnasiums, and they themselves will be occupied with play in such areas after the building is done. In this way, it is said, the quality of good sportsmanship will be stimulated, the old gang spirit discouraged, and both coöperation and individual initiative encouraged.

But playground benefits reach even further. Waves from its influence wash over international strands. "Our boys are not playing soldier any more," Señor Lamberto Alvarez-Gayou, physical education director in lower California, remarked recently. "With the introduction of recreation through athletics in Mexico, no longer has the younger generation run away to join the revolutionary faction."

In other words, there is less likelihood apparently of mothers singing "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," when communities raise their recreation facilities to be pacific counter attractions.

Many projects are now going forward in communities, the city fathers of which have realized that the modern trend is away from expensive sports and have taken the occasion to combine employment relief with the work of providing adequate playing fields.

Swamp Becomes Playground

One of the outstanding projects of this sort is now going forward in New Orleans, where a soggy, half-submerged swamp land is being transformed into a 1000-acre playing field, on which will be constructed a stadium, bridle paths, amphitheater, boating and canoeing facilities, and an additional 18-hole public golf course is being laid out to add to the two already provided in the city park.

And not only are civic groups thus preparing for the new leisure. Typical of the unique enterprises for public recreation undertaken by private organizations is that in New Britain, Conn., known as the Stanley Golf Club, where a wide farm land, consisting of meadows, swamps and tangled thickets has been transformed into the rolling fairways and smooth greens of a municipal golf course through contributions of land, money and the labor of the city's unemployed.

This trend away from expensive sports—or rather toward making expensive sports inexpensive—may, perhaps, be attributed to the economic upset, since the annual bill of more than $10,000,000,000 spent by America at play before the industrial toboggan slide, indicated that the trend was then toward the costlier amusements. Bicycles had given way to automobiles; canoes to motorboats; golf had supplanted the more modest outdoor games, and thus it went.

Today, however, many experts in the recreational field are predicting that, through the ramifications of the new deal in time and wages, the expensive sports of yesteryear may become the common sports of tomorrow, and they are remarking that, accompanying this change, bicycling, canoeing, tennis, hockey and the like are again taking prominent places in the recreational curriculum.

Ol' Swimmin' Hole Remains

While golf and tennis are among the most universal American sports—nearly 3,750,000 clubs and shafts being required for golf, and 630,000 racquets for tennis every year—sports that require practically no equipment are not losing in popularity.

For instance, the modern version of the ol' swimmin' hole is being carried out by a surprising number of municipalities, where not only good public swimming pools and beaches are maintained, but free swimming lessons are provided. As an indication of this trend, in Los Angeles this sport is facilitated by 10 municipal beaches, where nearly 10,000 attend the swimming classes each year.

Particularly are travelers in the West impressed by the increasing numbers of towns and cities which boast of public swimming pools many of them sitting like oases of recreation in a comparatively arid country.

Yes, the indications point to an America that is at last learning how to play. The horny-handed hewers of the wilderness who made America safe for the worker had little time to develop the recreational instinct, and their stern mark, some historians charge, while admirable in most ways, is seen to poor advantage in the devotion to the pursuit of getting ahead exhibited by many of their descendants.

The coming of the new leisure promises new adventures in recreation, adventures which should make for added suppleness of thought as well as muscle, and so paddles are flashing in the sunlight as more canoeists explore the bends of rivers and the contours of lakes; the multicolored sails of small boats make gay the harbors; the ring of hockey skates comes from the public rinks; the leafy cushions of rural bridle paths spring beneath new recruits to the horse-backed brigades; the fairways await new crops of novices. What to do with a portion of the new leisure? Why, any schoolboy knows: Play!

Amateur Telescope Makers Increase With New Leisure

More Than 5000 in United States Studying Skies With Their Homemade Apparatus

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More than 5000 amateur telescope makers in the United States are studying the heavens through their own home-made apparatus, it is estimated by Dr. Arthur Howe Carpenter, noted metallurgist of Armour Institute of Technology, who is president of the Chicago Amateur Telescope Makers.

Examining the hills and valleys of the moon through one's home-made telescope, gazing at the details of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, and keeping a close watch on the variable stars which change their light from day to day are the exciting rewards, it is said, of tinkering away for hours in constructing the various parts of a telescope.

"Since the coming of the new leisure," said Dr. Carpenter, "the movement of amateur astronomy has grown rapidly. Very active organizations are reported in New York, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago, Los Angeles, Tacoma, and Springfield, Vt., although these have not yet been knitted together in a national organization.

"Recognition is now coming to these amateur astronomers from professionals. The Adler Planetarium in Chicago gave a space in their basement to the Chicago amateurs where they could exhibit their telescopes and reflectors to world's fair visitors. When the fair is over, the space is to become a permanent home for the organization of 75 members. When the new planetariums in Los Angeles and Philadelphia are completed, special space will be provided for the local organizations of amateur astronomers there."

In the Chicago exhibit are some examples of of the latest experimental work by amateurs in telescope making, Dr. Carpenter pointed out. Instead of silver, which has been used for years as the metal for surfacing the glass reflectors, amateurs have been experimenting with other metals. A whole collection of these reflectors—each with a different metal, such as aluminum, gold, chromium, tin, and bismuth copper—are on display.

"Of these metals aluminum is the most promising," declared Dr. Carpenter, "because it reflects the light of the stars better than silver. Since this discovery has been made it is decided to make a whole resurvey of the fainter stars using aluminum-surfaced reflectors."

"Amateurs have really contributed much in the field of astronomy. Several of the biggest reflectors in the most noted observatories were made by amateurs, and many of the professional astronomers of today got their start as amateurs."

Dr. Carpenter himself, who claims to be only an amateur, made the reflector which is being used by the Elgin Observatory to bring the light from Arcturus to illumine a Century of Progress. The glass was imported from France, he said, and is the same kind as that used in the Mount Wilson Observatory.

"The amateur astronomy movement," he concluded, "got its start when the explorer, Mr. R. W. Porter, gathered together 15 employees of a factory in Springfield, Vt., none of whom had college training, and set them to work making telescopes. This group constitutes the parent organization."

London 'Brown Book' Denied by Witness

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (AP)—The London "Brown Book" was attacked from the witness stand in the German Reichstag building fire trial today by Edmund Heines, National Socialist police chief of Breslau.

Testifying in the trial in which five men are accused of arson last February, Heines branded the accusations in the book against him as lies.

He pointed out that he was at Gleiwitz on party business before, during and after the fire and had nothing whatsoever to do with it.

"As soon as I learned that Torgler had been in the Reichstag oh the evening of the fire, I felt sure he had something to do with it."

Later, he remarked, "as a representative of the Storm Troopers, I must say we can hardly understand the forbearance with which the accused are treated here."

Heines participated in Chancellor Hitler's famous beer cellar "putsch" in 1923 for which he was sentenced to 15 months in prison. Later he was elected to the Reichstag.

Georgi Dimitroff, one of the three Bulgarian defendants, remained excluded from today's session. He was ordered barred for three days for what the judge described as "insulting remarks."

Yugoslavs Progress In Movie Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—During the last few months the Yugoslavs have made marked progress in their moving picture industry, having prepared more films in a single season than during the whole preceding decade.

At present nearly half of the films shown in the Yugoslav movie houses are made at home. The exact number is 440 films from abroad and 322 from local studios.

This, however, does not mean that local films fill almost half of the programs in the movie theaters, because most of the home products are short and of a cultural, educational or propaganda nature. They are used to supplement the main pictures which are almost all from abroad, mostly from Germany. All the foreign films imported last year were talkies, while most of the local productions are silent.

There are 22 Yugoslav concerns engaged in the moving picture business. Yugoslav films are claimed to have been shown in six European countries and in the United States. Thirteen foreign films, also, were made this year in Yugoslavia, most of them in Dalmatia and Bosnia, which abound in striking scenery.

Yugoslavia boasts of having furnished the world with a number of its leading films stars, and one famous film director.

Bulgar Communists Get Heavy Sentences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The Military Court at Shumen, a small city in northern Bulgaria, has just sentenced 16 persons to capital punishment and 25 to long terms in prison for Communist activity in the local garrison. Two of the persons condemned were girls. Several were soldiers in active service.

This is one of a long series of Communist trials and although extremely severe sentences have been pronounced in each case, secret Communist activity continues. On the day before the Shumen trial ended a Communist printing office was unearthed in Philippopolis, Bulgaria's second city, and some 40 people arrested.

More than ever before, in Bulgaria, the army has become the goal of Communist propaganda. The propaganda causes much restlessness and gains secret support from many people, but it is not considered a severe public danger. It does not appear possible to exterminate it, but it is not held to be strong enough to lead to a revolution.

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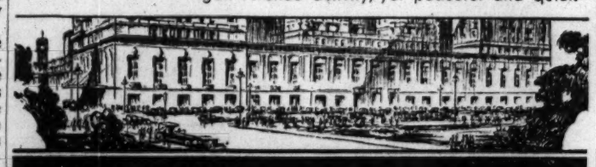

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Financial: News and Comment

Cloth Merchants Believe Stagnant Period Near End

Price Steadiness Despite Unsettled Conditions Renews Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 7—While the primary cotton cloth market again experienced a very quiet business last week, many merchants expressed the belief that the stagnant period was nearing a close.

The relative price steadiness in the face of many unsettling conditions in the financial world is giving renewed confidence to many of those who are looking ahead to the first quarter of next year.

It is pointed out that it is not unusual since the great war for the textile trade to pass through hectic buying waves which are usually followed by discouraging troughs of depression.

Organizations not attuned to these periodic swings are the ones which try to sell unwilling customers by the age-old device of offering their goods at concessions even for relatively small lots of fabric. The very notable feature of this most recent dull period is the quite limited number of offerings from second hands and the ease with which they have been absorbed.

Most mills are so busy shipping out goods on orders already in hand that they are not hunting for new business and will only consider orders at full market prices.

Cost Adjustments

Costs have undergone some revisions and some adjustments of production have been made, all tending toward reducing the supply of those constructions subject to diminishing demand. Buyers, noting these adjustments, are talking of beginning operations for their expected future needs and are thoroughly checking the market to this end.

Many converters are aiming to lay in an advance supply of lawns suitable for the so-called "organdie finish" so as to avoid the squeeze at the height of the popular demand, such as was experienced last spring. These converters were about to make their first purchases of those goods when they were discouraged by the price weakness developed by a few overstocked mills last week. This weakness spread to other constructions in the fine goods division.

In many mill centers great optimism prevails, particularly in the eastern fine goods section, as mill operations have been steadier than for many months past. While only a few mills have been able to take advantage of the opportunity to run 80 hours a week they are all able to operate at single shift capacity. It is felt that when buying activities for the spring business develops normally most mills will obtain sufficient orders for a season of double shifts.

Sheetings Less Active

Mills making sheetings and osnaburgs are among those subject to a diminishing demand. The increased cost of the NRA and AAA has made notable changes in the bag trade, many whose customers have changed from the use of cotton to that of paper or burlap. There is a very strong demand from the makers of this grade of cotton goods for compensatory duties on burlap and other goods which tend to decrease the consumption of cotton.

The makers of wide sheetings are experiencing a lull due to the slowing up of the mechanical trades which use their product. Nearly all current business is for spot delivery. Mills are therefore curtailing their operations as they do not wish to pay the processing tax and accumulate a supply of goods. Mills making print cloths have been able to adjust their operations to fit demand very nearly as well as those making fine goods. There is very little accumulation of goods in this division all of which is reflected in the firm prices during this dull period.

Mills making colored yarn goods and particularly fine ginghams find an increasing demand for their product. The high cost of printing has put colored yarn goods into sharp competition with printed goods.

A number of the eastern fine goods mills are putting out very many new designs, which are meeting with great favor among converters, some of whom have already placed strike-off orders for some of the new designs.

LEGAL NOTICE

The annual meeting for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the bank on November 13th at 4:30 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4:30 P. M.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
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Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2

Greatest Decrease In Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Nov. 7

THE greatest monthly decrease in unemployment recorded in this city within the last five years is shown in the figures for the month of Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, in the report of the Industrial Reseach Department of the University of Pennsylvania, recently issued here.

Although there is usually a seasonal lessening of unemployment in September of each year, the 1933 improvement shows a considerable gain over that for the corresponding months since 1929, as well as marking the sixth consecutive month of a decrease in unemployment here, the report states.

Since March 15, of this year, there has been a decrease of 133,000 in unemployment in Philadelphia, or 31 per cent, and the reduction since Aug. 15 amounts to 43,000 persons.

The largest number of persons were reëmployed in factories, the second largest number in retail trade, and the third largest in construction and contracting.

In compiling the unemployment report, the Industrial Research Department used the indexes of employment issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of this city and the state department of labor and industry.

American Dollar Fluctuations In Restricted Range

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The American dollar, contrary to yesterday's slump, was fairly steady in relation to the British pound throughout the day's session, moving just over the $4.90 mark to close at $4.91.

At one time the rate touched $4.91⅝ after opening at $4.90 to the pound and then touching $4.90¾ during the first half hour's trading.

The market appeared content to await further developments in the American currency position.

The gold currencies all improved in relation to the pound as a reaction from yesterday's downward movement. The French franc showed some irregularity, but finished at 80.59 to the pound, not far from the best of the day.

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—The American dollar lost nine centimes on the day to close today at 16.38 francs (6.105 cents to the franc), in comparison with yesterday's final price of 16.47 francs (6.071 cents to the franc).

Gold buying with borrowed francs by American banks was said by financial writers today to be already under way. The money rate jumped 1⅛ per cent to 2½ per cent as a consequence.

This, coupled with the weakness of the franc due to France's unbalanced budget, brokers said, was holding the United States dollar steady.

The dollar opened today at 16.48 francs (6.067 cents to the franc) and rose to 16.55 francs (6.042 cents).

Gold heretofore has been bought by selling dollars for francs which alone are acceptable for gold at the Bank of France.

Borrowing, if on a large scale, it was said, will vastly increase private gold purchases and financial authorities recently have been discussing this. But they have expressed the opinion that French banks would be unwilling to lend to any great extent when they realized the loans would be utilized to weaken France's gold reserve.

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—The American dollar rate today was 2.705 marks (36.96 cents per mark), unchanged from the last two days.

Debt Payments Due The United States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Treasury Department records show war debt payments due next Dec. 15, not including unpaid installments due previously, are: Belgium, $2,859,453; Czechoslovakia, $1,082,812; Estonia, $235,407; Finland, $229,622; France, $22,200,925; Great Britain, $117,670,765; Hungary, $45,270; Italy, $2,133,905; Latvia, $181,735; Lithuania, $105,473; Poland, $5,408,292. Total, $152,753,659.

Chicago Grain Values Rally Slightly at Close

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—An advance in rye values late today was a feature of the grain market.

Wheat and other grains sympathized with rye action, and developed considerable late rallying power, helped by estimates from Government sources that farmers might have an additional market for 20,000,000 bushels of corn and 55,000,000 bushels of barley when prohibition ends. Primary arrivals of wheat today were the smallest since the 1933 domestic wheat crop started to move.

Rye closed strong at the day's top level, 1 cent to 1½ cents above yesterday's finish, wheat ⅛ off to ¾ up, corn ¼-⅞ down, oats ⅛-¼ decline, and provisions varying from 10 cents setback to 10 cents advance.

Closing prices were: Wheat: Dec. 86¼-⅜; May 88⅝-½; July 86. Corn: Dec. 45¾-⅞; May 51⅝-¾; July 53½. Oats: Dec. 33½; May 36½; July 35¼. Rye: Dec. 58⅝-¾; May 63; July 62½.

Radio Corp. of America Reports Loss for Quarter

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America reports net loss for the quarter ended Sept. 30 amounted to $525,158. For nine months net loss totaled $1,793,370 compared with net loss of $592,722 in the like period last year.

Wall Street Is Wholly Confused About Inflation

Public Fails to Grasp Abstract Theory of Dollar Devaluation

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Wall Street has reached a stage of complete confusion over inflation, present or prospective.

While the RFC has been jacking up the gold price steadily for nearly a fortnight, there has been considerable selling of stock and staples, and prices generally have failed to rise in proportion to the indicated devaluation of the dollar.

Several financial analysts attribute this to two factors: First, the liquidation of holdings by speculative pools fearing rigid federal regulation of the markets; and secondly, to a general failure on the part of the public to grasp the rather abstract theory of dollar devaluation through lifting the gold price.

The general pulling in of horns by speculators has been obvious. Some speculators have felt that the Government was veering rather decidedly away from inflation. Generally, however, the feeling that considerable inflation is in the offing is widespread among usually well-informed quarters in Wall Street.

Brokers are receiving almost daily evidences of the failure of the general public to grasp the implications of inflation. Customers send them instructions to sell out holdings of shares, saying, "I feel inflation is coming and I'd better get liquid." With inflation, however, a liquid position is least desirable, for the value of money goes down, while the value of property and commodities, tangible things, goes up in terms of money. So far as stocks are concerned, however, security analysts point out that various groups are affected in widely varying degrees.

There has been an increase recently in agitation against inflation by conservative financial quarters, which may also be a factor in the inclination to go slow in the stock and commodity markets. Evidently as a part of the agitation, a large amount of old German marks has appeared in Wall Street. These are being passed about as horrible examples of what inflation can do if not controlled.

General Motors Declares Extra Dividend of 25c

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—General Motors Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common stock. The regular quarterly payment of 25 cents a share was also declared.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the company, said in a statement that the directors, recognizing the company's "unusually strong financial conditions," thought it desirable to "do all possible to add to the purchasing power at this time and to support the efforts that are being made toward national recovery" and therefore voted the extra which will represent an additional disbursement of about $11,000,000 to approximately 350,000 stockholders.

Both the dividends are payable Dec. 12 to holders of record Nov. 15.

The Sloan statement also said that the directors, in declaring the extra, had given weight to the corporation's earnings for the first nine months of this year. Net profit for that period, as previously reported, was equivalent to $1.71 a share on the 43,500,000 common shares outstanding. Third quarter net profit was $33,341,618, or 71 cents a common share.

Socony-Vacuum Plans to Start A New Company

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Corporation announces in a letter to stockholders a plan to organize a new company for the purpose of merging the marketing facilities of the company in the Far East with the refining and producing facilities of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The new company, to be known as the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, will be incorporated in Delaware, if sufficient stockholders approve the merger. Proxy blanks accompanied the letter.

A special meeting of Socony-Vacuum stockholders will be held on Dec. 14 to decide the matter.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: Quiet and unsettled conditions prevailed on the stock exchange today. The market was adversely affected by the uncertain movements of leading foreign currencies. Gold mining shares declined on the lower price of bar gold while gilt-edged securities improved. Argentine rails and German bonds were easier. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Quotations on the Bourse slumped further, dragging rentes down as well. Buying activities were curtailed because of the uncertainty over international and domestic financial problems. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Private investors on the Boerse preferred bond issues and therefore stocks were neglected except for a few transactions in mining, electric and brown coal shares. The market closed unsettled.

New Orleans Cotton Market

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Trading in cotton was only moderate today as traders were disinclined to operate with New York markets closed and with the Government crop report due tomorrow. Futures moved narrowly at slightly higher levels for much of the day. In early afternoon the market rallied. December duplicating its early high at 9.36, while March traded at 9.58. At these levels the market was 4 to 6 points net higher.

Town Has Advantage Over City, Viewed From Many Standpoints

Surpasses Latter in More Satisfying Human Relationships—Neighborliness Is Key—Smaller Unit Now Gaining in Knowledge of the Arts

By **Malcolm Keir**

Professor of Economics at Dartmouth College

In a former article we suggested some of the economic advantages to employers of location in small towns. But after all, the town's advantages are not so much to be sought in cold business calculations as in human relationships. The town usually is a good place to live.

Just as space was a foremost economic consideration in placing factories in towns, so too the abundance of elbow room is a satisfaction in connection with town workers' homes. A frontage of 150 feet is not abnormal for wage earners' cottage plots, while on the town's outskirts workers' premises may sometimes attain the size of small farms. While it is true that even towns occasionally house workers in tenements these are not often the great barracks so familiar a sight in cities, and moreover few town tenements lack green surroundings. Invariably town rents are low, for $25 a month is a top figure for the best accommodations while half that sum secures a decent abode for the average wage earner.

Value of Space

In towns most workers are permanent residents, so as a rule a goodly proportion own their own cottages. The yards around them are seldom too small to forbid a kitchen garden while most have room at least for a chicken run. Vegetables and hens not only furnish healthful leisure occupations but measurably reduce the cost of living. Seasonal and cyclical unemployment are not unbearable to a man who possesses a roof, a garden, hens and perhaps a cow and pig. The space that permits these possessions also insures privacy and at night the boon of quiet sleep. In summer the same spaciousness together with pervading greenery mitigate the heat. Not by any means the least important aspect of space is in its relation to children. A yard in which to play safely and to set up "teeters," swings, slides, and sandpiles is commonplace for town youngsters but reserved to the sons and daughters of wealth in cities.

Since not many towns are overbuilt the addition of a decentralized factory would call for the construction of new homes. How to finance these, put them up with an eye to individuality, and guarantee to them and older residences the town's privilege of space are among the problems to be solved in the movement toward decentralized industry.

When people are not too crowded together they seem to develop the quality of neighborliness, an attribute of most towns; although of course some manifestations of neighborliness are an excess of virtue. Most people are sufficiently gregarious to enjoy being members of a recognized group. In a town nearly everyone can have the keen satisfaction of belonging to a group each member well known to all others. In times of personal misfortune, or more general calamity neighborliness shares the burden. In cities, charity is organized, efficient, and impersonal; in towns it can be organized just as efficiently but also contain the element of friendliness.

Neighborliness the Key

Neighborliness is the key to most of a town's social outlets. Far more than is possible among a city of strangers the town's social activities center around the neigborhood institutions, namely the churches, schools, and lodges. Although the same people meet each other, somehow they take on different characteristics as members of the "Ladies Aid," the "Parent-Teachers Association" or the "Knights' Auxiliary Lodge"; there seems to be a conduct varied to fit each organization. Thus a social organization that appears monotonous to city critics really furnishes change to participating townsfolk. Moreover in canvassing the social life of a town one should not overlook Main Street; visiting punctuates any errand along that thoroughfare. Almost all towns, furthermore, have community athletic teams whose games not only appeal to inter-town competitive spirit but also as places where friends and lovers meet. Recreation for individuals instead of groups is furnished abundantly to townspeople by the all surrounding country accessible by short walks.

For school and library facilities undoubtedly the cities are superior to most towns, but when consideration is given to per capita use of existing facilities the town may be able to surpass the city. Neighborliness touches again at this point, for teachers in town schools by their intimacy with pupils' families can impart more nearly individual instruction and town librarians can operate their bookshelves so as best to serve the needs or desires of a population whose individual aspirations or aptitudes are well known. In addition children in walking to town schools face no such hazards from traffic as do the pupils of city schools. The same is true of more elderly patrons of town libraries.

Town Is Gaining

In the arts the town formerly was at a decided disadvantage compared with the city. Then for drama, music, painting, and sculpture the townsmen had to visit the city. Today the town in part has overcome its handicap for its own movie brings to it a George Arliss or the Barrymores and its home radio presents The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. If television arrives these enjoyments may be heightened and perhaps some television broadcasters will occasionally take their instruments through art galleries.

Sometimes it is said that city workers have an advantage over town wage earners in the city's great retail stores. In small cities this claim may be substantiated but it is doubtful if applied to great cities. In the latter type each dwelling area has its own neighborhood retail center where workers make most of their purchases. Compared with such trading areas many town stores would not suffer, and in so far as chain stores are a factor both city neighborhoods and towns have the same facilities.

City wage earners probably visit the city's downtown emporiums no more frequently—comparing similar wage classes—than do town people; for most towns look to some large city as their natural trading center for the purchase of unusual articles. When price comparisons are made between city and town stores each has some advantages over the other, reflecting different overhead costs, local market facilities, and local products.

Advantages of City

In one respect alone is a city usually superior to the town and that is in the agencies that protect public health. Water, milk, disposal of sewage and garbage, and the display of food in stores generally are more rigidly inspected and regulated in cities than in towns. Without this care, life in cities would be hazardous; because it is easy where impersonality rules to evade responsibility. In addition to safeguarding health, cities are provided with hospitals and clinics neither of which are common in towns.

A directed decentralization of industry shifting factories from cities to towns perhaps will be more successful in the retention in towns of country and town-bred people than in the inducement of city-born workers to move to towns. City-born workers have accustomed themselves to impersonal relations, crowds, bright lights and the feeling of proximity to stirring events. They misunderstand and are annoyed by the communal life in a town; they are "afraid of the dark" in towns; and they construe town placidity as dullness. Town-bred folks who have migrated to cities may be induced to return to towns especially if they have been scorched by unemployment in a city. The removal of factories from cities will abolish one former allure of cities for town people. Once it was said that the city was the better place to work while the town was the better place to live. By the distribution of factories among towns they may become the best places both to work and to live; if so, then American social and economic organization will have moved forward.

Crude Oil Output Shows Reduction In Most Major Areas

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 7 (AP)—Reductions in virtually all major producing areas, with a particularly marked decrease in Oklahoma, brought the total crude oil production of the United States down 72,055 barrels to 2,313,182 barrels daily average last week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Oklahoma output fell from 471,315 to 429,285 barrels a day. The State's federal allocation is 495,000 barrels daily. The State's allowable under a railroad commission order of Oct. 27 is 875,000 barrels a day.

The California output was 470,000 barrels, a reduction of 4500 barrels daily average, but still 15,000 barrels above the federal allocation.

Kansas was well under, with a decrease from 111,840 to 104,285 barrels daily and eastern production dropped 3000 barrels to 126,000. In the Rocky Mountain sector there was an increase of 610 barrels to 80,970 daily.

Legal Holiday on The New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Election day, a legal holiday in this State, found the New York stock and Curb markets, as well as the banks closed. The Chicago grain and New Orleans cotton exchanges were open.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch...	¾%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¾%	1¾%
Bar silver	41½c	41½c	38¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@ ¾	⅝@1	½
90 days	⅝@ ¾	½@ ¾	¾@1
4 to 6 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@1	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅜@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	¼@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅝@ ⅞	1 @1 1/16
Bar gold	129s 11½d	131s-10d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18⅝d	18⅛d	18 3/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ..	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
San Francisco ..	2½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3	Rome	3½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	2
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	3
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.91	$4.89⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.91¼	4.89⅛	4.8665
France—franc ...	.0610	.0604½	.0392
Belgium—belga ..	.2170	.2165	.139
Italy—lira	.0819	.0820	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.3700	.3700	.2381
Switz'l'd—franc ..	.3000	.3005	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar		.0204	.0176
Canada			
Canada—dollar ..	1.00	1.00	1.00

Markets Seesaw On Reports From Nation's Capital

News on Currency, RFC, Supreme Court, Steel and Wheat Main Factors

Week in Wall Street

By **Harold M. Fleming**

The week's financial developments again turned almost entirely on the Washington news, and the market seemed to revolve largely around the recently crystallized issue of "Washington versus Wall Street." The business news was mixed, and the course of the market, as well as of general sentiment, was determined by the reports that came by the grapevine route from Washington. During the first of the week the Street suffered severely from a feeling of persecution, but its spirits revived in the latter part of the week with renewed hope that it would not wholly be treated as Washington's stepchild.

Monday morning's market opened with the news that steel operations had dropped from 31.8 per cent of capacity to 26.1 per cent, and traders did not like it. Then the Street had been looking forward to something spectacular in the way of RFC purchases of gold abroad, and when nothing materialized the market concluded that its expectations of the whole program were altogether exaggerated. By the closing bell on Monday the market had lost the larger part of its total gains since the President's managed currency radio speech on Oct. 22.

On Tuesday, the Street was full of Washington rumors about the radical intentions of the Administration. The story got about that the Supreme Court was to be packed in favor of further Government interference in business, and the financial mind dwelt gloomily on rumors of how the Government was going to tax away profits, require licenses for plant additions and betterments, and so forth. Steel's third quarter earnings' statement after the close showed a slight loss for the quarter, although the difference between this loss and the narrow margin of earnings which had been predicted, was quickly seen to have resulted from a step-up in the corporation's depreciation charge. Nevertheless, this did not allay the gloom. It was assumed that this depreciation charge was stepped up in order to forestall some of the clamor for taxes at the next Congress.

Bearish Wheat News

On Wednesday some very interesting but bearish news came out of the wheat market. Nat Murray, a leading grain statistician, estimated that the acreage to be planted to wheat for the 1934 crop would come within 1.1 per cent of the acreage for the 1933 crop. The Department of Agriculture has been asking the wheat farmers to cut acreage by 15 per cent. The report indicated that the forgotten farmer, who has not planted wheat for some time, and so is ineligible for the bonus granted for acreage reduction, is coming back into wheat, and also that some farmers have apparently decided to forego the bonus for the freedom to plant the limit, apparently expecting to be able to grow wheat considerably cheaper than those who apply for the bonus.

In the meantime it had become obvious that the President's managed currency program, was approaching a critical point. The previous week had shown that purchases of domestic gold alone, particularly at the unexpectedly low prices posted by the RFC, would have no appreciably bullish effect on commodities or stocks. By the middle of last week it appeared that RFC purchases of gold abroad would either precipitate retaliatory measures by the British Exchange Equalization Fund, which appears amply financed to defeat the RFC in a currency war, or would have to be modified to a point where they would also have no appreciable effect on American business sentiment.

Pound Dollar Agreement

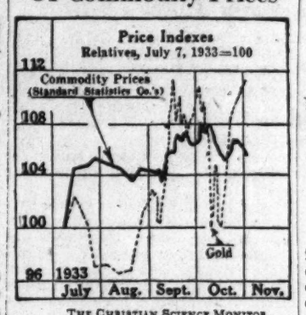
Thursday morning, however, brought better news, and better sentiment. It was rumored that the American and British currency authorities had reached an agreement which would involve a rough pegging of the dollar to the pound sterling at around the old parity of $4.86, and that the two currencies would be slowly depreciated in terms of gold and francs. The Swope plan, by which the NRA would be practically transferred, desks, files, and all, to the United States Chamber of Commerce, was featured by the newspapers, and received General Johnson's guarded approval.

The Street began to breathe more easily and lose some of its fears that the country was going under a collegiate dictatorship.

Mr. Eastman, the steel men, and the President, struck an agreement at last on a price for steel rails, thus making possible the granting of rail orders which the American Metal Market had estimated a fortnight ago would add 8 per cent to the steel operating ratio for three months if run off during that time.

The Treasury closed the month with a deficit of over $200,000,000, compared with a deficit of only $8,000,000 in September. This, however, is largely explained by the fact that September receipts included quarterly income tax payments, and October expenditures included very large interest payments. The total of Fourth Liberties turned in for refunding reached a total of about $800,000,000. This is considered somewhat disappointing, and is taken to indicate that the Treasury will have some large cash payments to make before April 15 on the called Liberties. However, its cash balance is currently over $900,000,000, and no other refunding requirements come up until Dec. 15.

Uninterrupted Trend Of Commodity Prices



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart presents the new Standard Statistics Company daily index of commodity prices.

Comprising 73 items weighted in a similar manner to the components of the Bureau of Labor statistics index, it emphasizes the almost uninterrupted upward trend since last February.

In other words, recent reactionary tendencies on the part of relatively few speculative commodities have not prevented the gradual advance in industry's basis of costs.

Temporary Check In Upward Surge Of Domestic Gold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The upward-price swing for newly mined domestic gold was halted at least temporarily today, when an RFC price of $32.84 an ounce was set for the metal, representing no change from the previous quotation.

The local price came in the face of dispatches from London telling of new gold weakness which had developed there.

The London opening slipped off to 129s. 11½d., representing a drop of 1s. 10½d.

The United States equivalent of the London price was $31.84 on the basis of sterling opening at $4.90.

Foreign dispatches said that the available supply of bar gold in London, amounting to £490,000, was reported sold for the Continent.

Today's disparity in the domestic and world gold price levels has been exceeded on two previous occasions: On Oct. 28, when the spread was $1.25 an ounce, and on Oct. 31, when it amounted to $1.07.

The American price, prior to today, has been hiked up consistently since the domestic market was created on Oct. 25. The initial price offered for newly mined domestic gold was $31.36 an ounce.

As usual, government officials refused to shed any light on today's price-fixing. They have maintained an attitude of complete silence throughout, on the ground that otherwis speculators in gold might reap profits.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, although willing to pay high fixed prices for newly mined domestic gold and approximately the same price for gold bought abroad by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, has a curb on speculators through the discretionary powers given to the bank.

Those powers lie in the ability of the bank to determine what price it shall pay for the gold—whether it will pay the fixed price of the corporation, the mint price of $20.67 an ounce or some other price in between.

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation, reiterated today that he knows of no reason why individuals or corporations might not import foreign gold and sell it to the Reserve Bank provided it was imported after Nov. 1.

Reports reaching here that Reserve Bank officials had said they had no authority to pay over the legal mint price for gold brought the comment that President's proclamation specifiacly said "gold imported afte Nov. 1."

No interpretation of this language other than the statement Mr. Jones has made several times was available here today.

The corporation declined to add anything to Mr. Jones' statement of yesterday that a substantial amount of gold had been bought in the foreign markets. No total has been made public here.

Newberry Sales Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—J. J. Newberry Company October sales totaled $2,990,111, up 1.1 per cent from a year ago. September volume showed an increase of 12.6 per cent over 1932.

Sees European Centers Making Definite Gains

Upturn in Financial and Trade Conditions Gives Hope for Coming Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Underlying improvement in trade and financial conditions in the principal European countries, which gives promise of definite progress during the coming year, was reported by Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, on his return from Europe. Mr. Watson, who is president of International Business Machines Corporation, attended the forty-fourth meeting of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

At the meeting the council again directed attention to the principles laid down in its report to the world conference and referred particularly to its convictions concerning monetary problems in the following statement:

"In view of the persistent character of the prevailing monetary and economic disorder, for remedying which the international Chamber of Commerce has so often made practical recommendations (notably in its report to the London Conference), the council reasserts its belief that, by maintaining the various currencies in stable relation with one another, the nations will provide the basis on which alone world trade can be rapidly and permanently restored, and that the stabilization of the currency should be pursued urgently by every nation, the time of stabilizing to be governed by the economic conditions of the country affected."

Mr. Watson emphasized the necessity for continued efforts on the part of business people of all countries to solve the problems of the present world economic disorder. He stated that he was convinced of underlying improvement in trade and financial conditions in the principal European countries, which give promise of definite progress during the coming year.

Stock Values Shrink $2,612,000,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange had a shrinkage in value of about $2,612,000,000 during October, the exchange's monthly compilation disclosed today.

The total value of listed shares on Nov. 1 was $30,117,833,982 compared with $32,729,938,000 on Oct. 1. The average market value of all shares listed as of Nov. 1 was $23.30 compared with $25.32 on Oct. 1 and $17.86 on Nov. 1, 1932.

Total borrowings by members of the exchange against collateral on Nov. 1 were 2.58 per cent of the market value of all shares listed compared with 2.74 per cent as of Oct. 1 and 1.39 per cent on Nov. 1, 1932.

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Soviet Declares Red Army Ready For Any Defense

War Council Warns of Provocations Organized in Far East

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Revolutionary War Council and the Communist Internationale today joined in voicing anew Soviet Russia's hopes for a world revolution in separate manifestoes issued on the eve of the sixteenth anniversary of the Soviet Republic.

The War Council issued Order No. 173 signed by Mr. Jan Gamarnik, Vice-Commissar for War and the Navy, calling on the Red Army chiefs "to train each red soldier to be devoted in heart and soul to the world proletarian revolution."

This instruction is given at the close of the order, which says a more powerful army is needed for defense, despite the fact that "the Red Army now is stronger and more invincible than ever before."

"Sure of its own powcr," the order says, "the Red Army stands on the Soviet border for the defense of the peaceful labor workers and peasants and the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

"The imperialists are preparing new wars and attacks against the U. S. S. R. anti-Soviet provocations are being organized in the Far East.

"Woe to the adventurers and incendiaries of war who attempt to attack the Soviet Union.

"In its fight for the Soviet country, for Socialism and for Lenin's cause, the Red Army will manifest such an invincible strength and heroism and such a perfect management of its arms it will be without precedent in the world and which cannot even be dreamed of by any other country."

Addressing the workers and the laboring masses of the world, the Communist Internationale executive committee urges them "to join the ranks with the proletariat U. S. S. R. to forge a uniform revolutionary front against Fascism and war, against Japan and against world imperialism, for the second Socialist Five-Year Plan, for the Chinese Soviets and for a Soviet Germany."

"Long live the October revolution," says the committee announcement. "Hail our coming world October."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Postponed from last evening, the new "Follies" is now scheduled to open tonight at the Shubert.

"Blackbirds," Negro revue now at the Colonial, will move to the Majestic next week to make way for the Guild's production of Maxwell Anderson's "Mary of Scotland."

Masefield's "The Tragedy of Nan" will be presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings by the Ford Hall Dramatic Society at the Barn, 36 Joy Street.

The Stagers announce for production at the Peabody Playhouse Laszlo Fodor's "Jewel Robbery," beginning Nov. 13, and Sidney Howard's "Ned McCobb's Daughter," beginning Nov. 20.

At the Copley, beginning Nov. 14, William M. Blatt's play, "The Past of Anne Shrieves," will be presented, with Countess Rosanska in the lead.

On the same evening, at Shady Hill School, Cambridge, the Apprentice Theater will present "The Children's Tragedy," by the Viennese Karl Schönherr.

At the Shubert, beginning Nov. 20, "A Trip to Pressburg" will be offered.

At the Plymouth, beginning Nov. 21, a comedy by the Perelmans called "All Good Americans."

Angna Enters will submit two programs of her "Compositions in Dance Form" at the Repertory on the evenings of Nov. 22 and 23.

The Dance

Serge Lifar

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Let us be reasonable in judgment of Mr. Serge Lifar, the dancer, who made his American début at the Forrest Theater on the evening of Nov. 5, presenting, in association with Mmes. Olga Adabache and Lycette Darsonval and a group of six men, "Prometheus" (music of Beethoven) "Specter of the Rose" (music of Weber) "Afternoon of a Faun" (music of Debussy) and "The Cat' '(music of Sauguet). Granted that the first of these pieces proved him to be a choreographer of rather slight gifts, the second a soloist of a good deal too self-assertive disposition, the third a not very justifiable imitator of the performers in the old Diaghileff Ballet, and the last an executant more endowed with acrobatic skill than with artistic inventiveness, still he comes to the United States bringing, we may be sure, a little something that was not here before. Suppose he gave his house to think that he gets his notions of the classic not so much from reading Greek tragedy as from looking at French tapestry; he nevertheless tells a bit of truth regarding the Hero Chained to a Rock that Æschylus, perchance, overlooked.

Dancing, Mr. Lifar seemed to want to convince people, need not be so satirical in point nor so melancholy in mood as it has tended to become. "Really, now," he seemed to say to the public here, "the dance is joyous, as your own Isadora Duncan told you."

In terribly serious directions and oftentimes toward woeful conclusions, dancers have lately been leading us. Jokes, no denying, abound with them; though usually the kind that leave us sadder instead of gayer. Perhaps the Parisians liked Mr. Lifar for endeavoring to raise the dance at their Opéra out of its somber sentimentalism. They would be likely to commend a novel fancy, anyway, even if incompletely expressed. We may hardly expect New Yorkers to be so easily pleased. We must not be surprised if they demand to have a new idea put into suitable form and set forth in proper style.

As for Mr. Lifar's entertainment, a little of it might answer as a diversion in an opera production, or as an item in a gala bill somewhere. A whole evening of himself, however, as star, along with a couple of feminine partners schooled in nothing but the toe-dance, a half-dozen male apprentices of uncertain training, and a fragmentary, ill-balanced orchestra—we cannot help asking what in the world the managers responsible for affairs had in mind.

W. P. T.

Music

Pro Arte Quartet

The Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels gave in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last night the first of three concerts presented to the public by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge through the music department of Harvard University. The program was made up of these quartets: Beethoven, op. 135; Chadwick, in D minor, and Brahms, op. 51, no. 1.

Presentation of these concerts in Sanders Theater, instead of in Paine Hall, which usually houses such affairs, gives opportunity to about twice as many persons to hear them. It was evident last night that the larger audience exists, for the auditorium was apparently filled. From the acoustic point of view, too, the experiment of giving chamber concerts in a larger hall proved successful. The size of the auditorium did have the result of giving the music, especially in slow movements, a certain effect of remoteness; but this necessitated merely an adjustment on the part of the listener, for nothing was really lost in these larger spaces.

Indeed, it may be said that the vigorous style of playing that is characteristic of this particular ensemble was heard to better effect between the wider spaced walls than in the more confined reaches of the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, where it was heard Sunday evening. Allegro and Vivace movements came to us with less shock, and the slow movements caressed the ear. The players were able to put aside their energy long enough to give a moving rendition of the lovely Lento of Beethoven's last quartet, and they brought the other movements to stirring performance. After the languors of Chadwick's diffusely melodious opus the Brahms was revealed as a masterpiece of inventiveness and construction.

It is expected that Mr. Arnold Schönberg will attend the concert of Friday evening, when his Second Quartet (with voice) will be played.

L. A. S.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Last night marked the opening of the Monday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program comprised the Mozart Serenade for string orchestra ("Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"); three pieces for orchestra, after a tale of Edgar Allan Poe, Op. 59, by Nikolai Tchérepnin, and the Brahms Symphony No. 1.

The crystal clear music of Mozart probably had as sparkling a performance as this orchestra has ever given it, although the Romanza seemed last night the victim of a rather heavy hand. But the deftness and fleetness of the Rondo was wholly enjoyable and the piece was heartily applauded.

Tchérepnin's "Tale" appeared to gain but little in the retelling, and it is safe to assume that his neighbors to the north and south will probably gain a hearing when this tale has gathered no inconsiderable dust. Yet one cheerfully concedes it a powerful, and at times moving recitation. Thunderous applause greeted its conclusion, and the orchestra took a well deserved bow.

Not often has the Andante sostenuto movement of the Brahms symphony been given with such beauty of tone and nuance as last night. Throughout the symphony, one was conscious of sonority in the orchestra, produced by no superimposed collection of instruments. A superb performance by a superb instrument.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

House Beautiful Competition

The annual display of covers designed for the House Beautiful prizes is being held at the Boston Public Library. To us it seems the entries are improved each year, the artistic level is successively higher. Were we asked to serve on the jury, we should be puzzled about selecting the outstanding contribution.

We are impressed, the more we view the current decorative arts, with the solid and conscientious craftsmanship. Art schools have raised their standards, the demand in the commercial field has become discriminating. The decorative arts require careful workmanship and definite purpose. Unfortunately, in the field of painting the performer may have slipshod workmanship and a very nebulous idea of what he wants and yet be received into the society of painters. There is a test in the commercial field, a practical one. The styles that sell are the styles that are practiced. Happily the demand is for the very best handicraft.

At the Public Library we may also note just what ideas reside in the American mentality as to beautiful and desirable homes. The covers of magazines strike the proper note. It is not the ornate and elegant but the tidy and comfortable and wholesome paraphernalia which are portrayed. There are tables laden with fruits and plants, verandas exposed to the sunlight, corners of gardens, doorways. They are all drawn clearly and sparely and colored with quaint or joyous local tones. The covers make home out to be the happiest spot, inviting, restful and sheltering. There is philosophy in these pictures. They demonstrate an ideal. They glow with domestic warmth.

They stirred up our fancy concerning the American home; they also aroused our critical ire when we considered that such splendid performances with pencil and brush are thrust into the category of commercial art. In most respects they surpass by far the offerings of those who practice art for art's sake.

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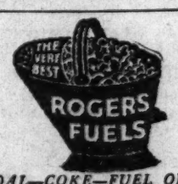

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
83 MONTGOMERY RD., NETHER EDGE

Everything for Men's Wear will be found AT
Cockaynes
Who Have the Latest Styles
SUITS TIES
OVERCOATS GLOVES
SHOES SHIRTS etc.
Angel Street

Don't burn money burn
OXCROFT COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agent, Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD, 1
Phones
Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

G. H. TURVER
6, ADELAIDE PLACE
Local Agent for
"KING OSCAR BRISLING
KING OSCAR DRESSED CRAB
KING OSCAR HERRINGS IN TOMATO"
Phone: 62055

T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a HOUSEWIFE has discovered the QUALITY of our goods, and the SERVICE we render, she seldom seeks further for a good
GROCER and CONFECTIONER
Tel. 70874

Quality, Service, Satisfaction
H. I. HANDFORD
Family Grocer
We sell Gunstone's Biscuits
Deliveries to Any Part of the City
492 FULWOOD RD. Tel. 61252

103, 5, 7, West St. SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22878
FOR AUSTIN, STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES, OILS & ACCESSORIES

H. H. GREEN
PSALTER LANE GARAGE
Phone 60988
NEW and SECOND-HAND CARS
Accessories, Tyres, Petrol, Oil, etc.
Radio Sets and Supplies

LOTUS
All Best Makes of Footwear Stocked.
COMFORT SHOE SHOP
C. L. MOWER
186, Whitham Road
Tel. 60633

Efficient and Experienced Service
HEATHERFIELD GARAGE
Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL Totley SPARE PARTS
OIL Rise TYRES
71176

BUY YOUR PICTURES and everything connected with them at our up-to-date Shop.
WILSON
152, LONDON ROAD

BUSINESS PULLING
PRINTING AND WINDOW TICKETS
We can do the sort you need
Tel. Cent. 22690
J. A. SANDERSON & SONS LTD.
9 and 11 Watson Walk, Sheffield

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

FRESH HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
E. G. Stauber
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
Home Made
CAFE—George Street, off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

M. Jarvis Ltd.
Specialist in Antiques Old China & Articles of Vertu
FIFTY-FIVE WEST STREET

FAULKS
FAMED SHOE SERVICE
Agencies for Well Known Brands including
PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 ECCLESALL ROAD

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

FURS FURS FURS
S. A. Turvey
Wonderful value in Squirrel Coats, from 29 guineas.
22 ECCLESALL ROAD Tel. 23541

E. BIVENS
Stationery and Books
Students' Supplies, etc.
365 Ecclesall Road Tel. 61011

WAKEFIELD

Hagenbacks
For CHOCOLATES
(Made on the Premises)
Tel. 2207 Dainty Swiss Fancies
Finest possible Provisions & Groceries
28 NORTHGATE, KIRKGATE and SANDAL WAKEFIELD

MATTHEWMAN
Plumber, Etc.
Also Dealer in Glass, China and Hardware
Shopping Baskets
DENBY DALE ROAD Tel. No. 3061

FOR FIRST GRADE FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, Etc.
DEWHIRST
65, WESTGATE, WAKEFIELD
2829, PHONE ESTAB. 1772

YORK

JOHN CROSS Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries.
Fossgate, Micklegate, Wenlock Terrace and Market Street, York

York County Hygienic Laundries Ltd.
HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS
DYERS and CLEANERS
Your Nearest Depot. The Post Office
Telephone No. 3311
FOSS ISLANDS, YORK

Millinery, Knitwear, Gowns Furs remodeled, etc.
Ethel Jones
20 BLAKE STREET

C. S. PINDER & CO.
for Riding Gloves
Real Buckskin 15/- pair
Sac or button. Handstitched
Ladies' and Men's
TUDOR HOUSE, STONEGATE, YORK

Wm. Wright & Sons (York) Ltd.
Beef and Pork Butchers
14 Bridge St. Tel. 2696 Queen Victoria St.
45 Hunnery Lane Tel. 2695 Field View, Burton Lane
62 Blossom St.
GOODRAMGATE, YORK

Costumier Furrier Milliner
ILES
Hosiery Gloves
PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK

H. B. DALE, Gentlemen's Outfitter
MEN'S SMART OVERCOATS, RAINCOATS, SUITS, SHIRTS, TIES, SOCKS, UNDERWEAR, PYJAMA SUITS, HATS, CAPS, DRESSING GOWNS, LARGE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.
31, Parliament Street, York
Boys' and Girls' Department, 41 Stonegate

LILIAN
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving 21/-
1 PARAGON ST., Fishergate

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

JOHNSTONS'
High Class Provision Stores
30 Home St. (Tollcross) Phone 26348
38 Easter Road Phone 75050
HEINZ, CARRS, and CHIVERS PRODUCTS
JACOBS Cream Crackers
QUALITY, SERVICE, SATISFACTION

The Scottish Calendar
1934
With Fresh Quotations and Proverbs
Price 2d
Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
92 GEORGE ST., EDINBURGH

HOME MADE SWEETS
Chocolates (hand-dipped); Fudge, Toffees and Cakes. Only finest pure ingredients used.
Christmas Display Dec. 4th to 9th
10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
EHRNA MACGILLIVRAY
Tel. 204191
45 MANOR PLACE, EDINBURGH 3

J. C. SMITH Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Tailors and Outfitters
Burberry and "Braemar" Agents
91 LOTHIAN ROAD
and at Bell Street, St. Andrews

SEE NEXT PAGE

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

BAKERS' EXHIBITION
London, Sept., 1933
SCOTT-LYON Ltd. have been awarded The GOLD MEDAL for CURRANT LOAF. The GOLD MEDAL for DUNDEE CAKE.
Christmas orders now being booked
EXHIBITION CURRANT LOAF ... per lb. 1/-
EXHIBITION CURRANT LOAF (in rounds). 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6, 10/-
EXHIBITION DUNDEE CAKE ... per lb. 2/-
Finest Scotch Shortbread. per tin 2/-, 4/-, 5/-
Shortbread Fingers ... per tin 2/-
Petticoat Tails Shortbread ... per tin 2/-, 4/-
Waverley Shortbread (dainty pieces) per tin 2/6
Rich Fruit Cakes ... per lb. 2/- to 2/8
(Cherry, Genoa, Sultana, Cherrypine, Plum Ginger etc.)
SCOTT-LYON Ltd.
Makers of Superfine Bakery Goods
Head Office, 145 FERRY ROAD
101 SHANDWICK PLACE
72 NEWINGTON RD.
and 14 other branches throughout the City.

You Get Real Thank-You's for JAEGER CHRISTMAS GIFTS
THE JAEGER HOUSE
119 Princes Street, Edinburgh

GLASGOW
GLASGOW'S "PREMIER" BOOK SHOP
for books in every walk of Literature to suit all ages and at all prices
All the Latest Editions of every description
Large Stock of Books for Presentation
GRANTS BOOKSELLERS GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Co., Ltd.
91 and 92 UNION STREET

Madame Veitch ESTD. 1878
SPECIALISES in exclusive OUTSIZES
Designed to give a slimming effect and grace to the fuller figure
257 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

LOOSE COVERS
Frilled and Welted, for 3-Piece Suite, in heavy quality Linen-finish, Cretonne, Stuart Period design. Fawn, Green and Cream Grounds. A thoroughly dependable cloth.
£4.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1
Established 101 Years

CLAN TARTAN GOODS and SCOTTISH JEWELRY for SCOTS at HOME and ABROAD
Ties in 130 Tartans. Prices Moderate
Fancy Leather Goods a Specialty
James R. Anderson
13-14 and 44-45 Argyle Arcade, Glasgow
Phone Central 2132

You Get Real Thank-You's for JAEGER CHRISTMAS GIFTS
THE JAEGER HOUSE
16 Buchanan Street, Glasgow

When in Glasgow
Dine at COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
INGRAM STREET and 111 ST. VINCENT STREET
Light Refreshment Service, Economical, Varied, Rapid.
Cooper & Co.'s Stores, Ltd.

HOME FURNISHINGS
For the Autumn and Winter Season
A Well Selected Stock
Schemes, Estimates, and Samples of Materials Free
MUIR SIMPSONS Ltd.
309 Sauchiehall St. Tels. Douglas 755, Douglas 756, Glasgow.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street
Tel. Douglas 5253
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

JOHN ALVES
High-Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6 Kelvingrove St. Phone 4709 Douglas
High-Class FRUITERER and FLORIST

R. B. Gillespie
659 GREAT WESTERN ROAD, HILLHEAD
Tel. Western 4048
Orders called for and delivered

Tel. Western 6454.
4 Belhaven Terrace Glasgow.
Phoebe Willisford
Specializes in Making Tailored Costumes, Coats, and Dresses

DAVID YOUNGER
FAMILY GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT
194 NORTH STREET (Charing Cross)
Tel Douglas 160
Orders delivered in City and Suburbs.

PAN
258 BATH STREET, GLASGOW
Christmas Gifts, Cards and Calendars
Furnishing Fabrics
Cushions and Lamps

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Regrets Allowed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

DURING the recent adjustments being made by many companies with regard to employment, hours, age limits, wages and working conditions, in keeping with the NRA, a well-established advertising company employing several thousand boys accepted the new code with a ruling affecting the younger carriers.

The new code makes it a law that all boys must be over 14 years of age. Fifty-three boys in this company were several months under the limit, and this meant they would have to give up the desirable work until such time as they could meet the requirements.

School was just opening, and the small pay received was a big item in helping purchase the numerous supplies needed at the start. But the company quietly took this into consideration and presented to each one a bonus of an extra month's pay.

Odds and Ends

The "Little Corsican"

It has been estimated that an average of one book every 98 hours has been written about Napoleon Bonaparte since his passing.

Foreign Signers

Eight of the 57 signers of the Declaration of Independence were born in a foreign country; one was born in Wales, two in Scotland, two in England, and three in Ireland.

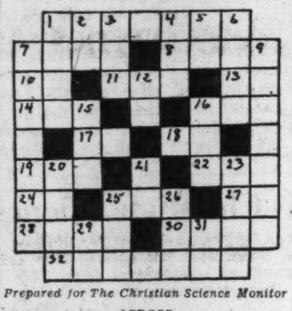
"Girl" in the Bible

The word "girl" appears but once in the Bible.

Longest Bible Verse

Esther 8: 9 is the Bible's longest verse.

Junior Cross-Word No. 23



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—To extend.
7—Covering for the foot.
8—At sea (poetic).
10—River in Italy.
11—Wooden tank or cistern
13—Alfred (sobriquet).
14—Possess.
16—Southern constellation.
17—Upon.
18—Not out.
19—His wife was turned to a pillar of salt.
22—Afternoon reception.
24—Prefix used to denote a former condition.
25—Away from.
27—Exist.
28—To distribute.
30—The famed leaning tower is here.
32—Next.

DOWN

1—Exhibition.
2—Sign of the infinitive mood.
3—Clergyman's title (ab.).
4—Make lace.
5—Christian Science (ab.).
6—To listen.
7—Decayed.
9—State ranking 15th in population.
12—Cutting tool.
15—Negative.
16—Insect.
20—Beasts of burden.
21—Either.
23—The Orient.
25—Tallahassee is capital of this State (ab.).
26—To open (poetic).
29—Diphthong.
31—Third person singular of verb "to be."

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland, for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES ROAD
GLASGOW, W. 2 Tel Western 2016-7

WILLIAM McGEOCH & CO. Ltd.
28 WEST CAMPBELL STREET, C. 2.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS
and Domestic Appliances
General Ironmongery

GIFTS of QUALITY
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Hand-bags
Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW
Telephone Central 8711

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET BRIDGETON
Tel Bridgeton 2616

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
GIFFEN & BISSETT Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 339

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hardly, scarcely (Miss N. B.)—Yes, both are negatives, and they should not be used with other negatives. For example, omit them from: "I didn't know hardly anyone there"; "She hadn't scarcely time to dress"; "I haven't hardly had time to do it," etc.

Battalion (Miss N. B.)—Two *t*'s. "Battle" is a good key word to help you remember.

"Cant seem" (Miss N. B.)—This is an illogical expression. Instead of saying, "I can't seem to understand it," say, "I seem unable to understand it."

Provided, providing (L. L.)—The correspondent inquires which is the proper word in the following sentence: "I will come —— I am not detained."

A conjunction is needed to fill the space, and Webster's does not recognize "providing" as one. "Provided" is a conjunction in good standing. It usually introduces a clause expressing a condition or a stipulation, and it is commonly followed by "that"; as, "The duties of the President are . . . provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as . . ."

Returning to the sentence submitted by the inquirer: We recommend "shall" instead of "will." There seems to be insufficient evidence of determination to warrant "will."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Ad-O-Grams No. 50

Answers

1. Oceanic Steamship Company (S. S. Lurline).
2. The Panhellenic.
3. Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company.
4. Page & Shaw.
5. Rex Lyc.
6. S. S. Lurline (Oceanic Steamship Company).

Winners:

Mrs. M. H. Rounds, Milwaukee.
The Enlows, Fargo, N. D.
M. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
Miss E. M. Mills, Chicago.
C. F. Hoffman, Moorpark, Calif.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. E. L. Stevens, Los Angeles.
Miss E. L. Barnes
T. Wrede, San Francisco.
Miss L. Swigert, Prescott, Ariz.
Miss P. W. Thias, St. Louis.
G. W. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
D. L. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. M. L. Mauldin, Lakeport, Calif.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
H. Wiessler, Cincinnati.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
Miss D. Barr, Tuscon, Ariz.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton.
G. L. Johnson, Emmett, Idaho.
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
Mrs. M. Baughman, Newcastle, Calif.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
Mrs. E. A. Carr, Des Moines.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
A. W. Grimes, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. C. S. Burkhart, Spokane.
A. C. Thompson, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. L. W. Hay, Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. M. E. Wissling.
Mrs. M. S. Meredith, Philadelphia.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco.
Mrs. A. Paug, Jamestown, N. Y.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Alpers, New York City.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
Miss S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

168

Having taken a mile
when given an inch,
said the principle,
the teachers will not
permit or allow any-
one of the pupils do
as they please. It
doesnt seem that di-
sobedience should not
be thwarted for it is
one of the greatest
evils that afflicts
the schools

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Worth Knowing

BARNEY OLDFIELD FAMOUS RACER RECENTLY SET A NEW RECORD BY DRIVING A TRACTOR 6428 MILES AN HOUR

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Punch: At a recent fancy-dress ball 20 men wore suits of chain-armor. They made a deep impression on their partners by their dancing.

Arkansas Gazette: There are no uncontested suits in a family where Dad and Junior wear about the same size and type of clothes.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Science says the mocking bird can change its tune 87 times in seven minutes. There are several birds in politics who will regard this record with chagrin.

The Christian Science Monitor's

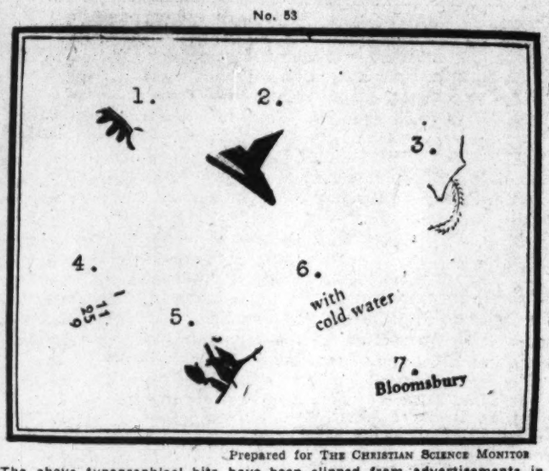
Quotation for Today

A CHRISTIAN'S wit is inoffensive light.
A beam that aids, but never grieves the sight;
Vig'rous in age as in the flush of youth,
'Tis always active on the side of truth.

—COWPER

Ad-O-Grams

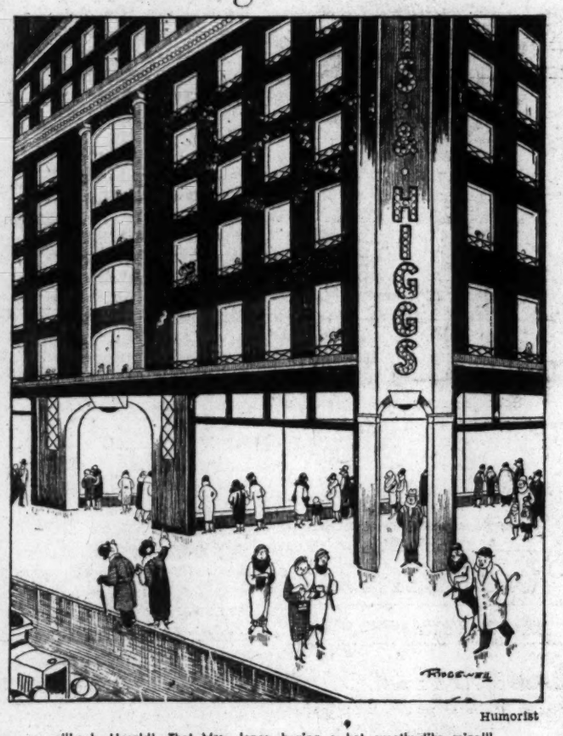
No. 53



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which can identify them all first.

In Lighter Vein



Humorist

"Look, Harold! That Mrs. Jones—buying a hat exactly like mine!"

Bashful Men

A young couple wishing to get married, the Herington Sun reports, went to a minister's house one evening just as he was ready to leave for his service. The preacher explained to them what he considered a way out of the difficulty.

"You two come to the evening services, and at the close come forward and I will marry you."

They agreed to this and when the minister had completed his sermon, in order to give them the cue to come forward, announced, "All those desiring to be married come forward."

Thirteen women and the one man started for the altar.—*Capper's.*

Surprise

A patient rang the bell of a young dentist who had just started out to practice. The dentist's wife opened the door.

"Can I see the doctor?" asked the patient.

"Couldn't you come tomorrow night?" asked the wife.

"Is he that busy?" inquired the patient.

"No," said the wife, with a winning smile, "but you are his first patient, and I'd like to surprise him tomorrow, as it's his anniversary."—*Unidentified.*

Full Information

Mother had taken her small son to the city, and they rode on a trolley.

The conductor came through the car, collecting fares. "He's only five years old," remarked mother when the official looked at the boy.

When the conductor reached the far end of the car, it occurred to the boy that an important bit of information had been overlooked. "Mother is thirty-six!" he shouted.

Overhead

The good-looking summer boarder was enraptured about farm life.

"Oh, I'd just love to be a farmer," she purred, "and live with the blue sky overhead always."

"That would be all right," the farmer replied, "if the blue sky was the farmer's only overhead."—*Capper's.*

A Sensible Girl

"When I was a young man I knew only one really sensible girl," said the bachelor.

"Well, why didn't you marry her?"

"I asked her, but she wouldn't have me."

O-O

The lady appeared at the paying teller's window, and inquired, "How much money did my husband draw out of this bank last week?"

"I am unable to furnish you such information," replied the man.

"Well, aren't you the paying teller?" insisted the lady.

"Yes, madam," was the rejoinder, "but I'm not the telling payer."

Wrong Building

The visitor called at the village library. "May I have the 'Letters of Charles Lamb'?" he inquired.

"You're in the wrong building, Mr. Lamb," said the new clerk pleasantly. "The post office is just across the street."

Amusements

NEWARK, N. J.
Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Shubert Theatre Nov. 6-11

NEW YORK, N. Y.
EDDIE CANTOR: "The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45 Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2 Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Today and Sat.

The Children's Corner

The Spinning Maiden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Star Story

GERTRUDE was learning the names of the stars—learning to tell one star from another, just as you tell a rose from a violet. Not all the stars, of course, but the 15 brightest ones—"Stars of the first magnitude" her mother called them. She had learned to know orange Arcturus, and red Antares, and white Altair. She was learning to find them from her bedroom window, which faced southwest. Every night at half-past eight, when she went to bed, she looked for them, and they seemed to twinkle at her and say good night in a very friendly manner. It was fun to know their names and to be able to tell one from another. By the time October came around, however, Arcturus and Antares had gone.

"We must learn the name of another star now," said mother, "to keep Altair company."

"Will it be another 'A star'?" asked Gertrude. "All my three stars begin with A."

"There is another 'A star,'" answered mother, "but you can't see it from your window until winter time. It's away over in the east now, and so low down that it's hardly visible. So we'll learn the name of another beautiful star not very far from Altair. Then you can see the two together until Christmas."

That very night Gertrude and her mother were going to an entertainment at the schoolhouse. The entertainment was to begin at 7 o'clock and last until 8 o'clock. A little friend of Gertrude's, named Norma, was going with them, and coming back with them to stay all night. It was only a short distance from Gertrude's house to the schoolhouse, but they started early, so that they could look at the stars on their way. How bright they looked in the clear frosty air! Following mother's direction and looking up high, Gertrude and Norma soon found friendly Altair with its two companions in the neck of Aquila, the Eagle.

"Altair is the sweetest star I know!" said Gertrude.

"Now look higher up," said mother, "and find the brightest star in the sky."

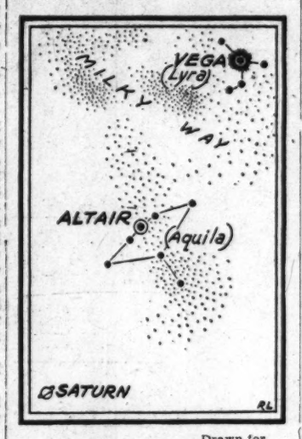
"There it is!" said Norma, pointing to the left of Altair, some distance away.

And "There it is!" said Gertrude, pointing to the right of Altair, about the same distance away. And then they all laughed.

"They are about the same in brightness," said mother, "but Norma's star is a planet, Saturn, and so doesn't count. The star on the right is Vega, called the arclight of the sky. See what a bluish tint it has. The children in China and Japan call it the Spinning Maiden. When we get home you can see it lower down from the window, and I'll tell you their story about it."

Sure enough, when they came home and were going to bed, there was Altair right in front of the window, where they could see it comfortably, and higher up and over in the west was beautiful Vega. When the children were ready for bed, they put on their warm robes and slippers, and sat down on little stools before the window. Then mother put out the light so they could see the stars clearly, and told them this story:

"A cowherd once fell in love with a spinning damsel. Her father was so angry that he banished them both to the sky, where the cowherd became Altair with its two companions, and the spinning damsel, the constellation Lyra (Vega and the little stars around it). The father decreed that they should meet once a year, if they could manage to cross the river (the Milky Way). This they were able to do because they were helped by their friends the magpies, who still, once a year, the seventh night of the seventh moon, congregate at the crossing point, and form a bridge for them to pass over." (Olcott, in "Star Lore of All Ages.")



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diagram Showing Altair and Vega

"Now hop into bed," said mother, "and you can look for Vega again tomorrow night."

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Comfort Protectors

A woman came to our door recently with some attractive protectors for the top edge of comforters or quilts. They were 18 inches deep with some handwork on them and were to be tacked to the edge of the bed covering. My mother bought two at once and the lady said she was having a fine sale for her novel output.—C. D. L.

Large Slips

I know a lady in Los Angeles who is making slips of the larger sizes for a dry goods store. These slips are purchased as fast as she can make them; and women also come in and leave orders for them. This has proved to be a pleasant, profitable work.—Mrs. George W.

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All Nature

Fiddler Crab

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE most common of all crabs is the "fiddler," which travels about pushing a big claw. It is easy to imagine that this big claw is a bass viol, and that perhaps this ambitious fellow hopes some day to join in the great orchestra of the deep.

But Mrs. Fiddler has no such ambitions, or if she has, she modestly puts them aside. Her claws are small and of equal size. It may be that she is less vain, but she has made a hard problem for naturalists, and gives young students trouble in identification. The females look exactly like the young of several other species of similar crustaceans.

Burrows may often be found on sand beaches, mud banks and salt marshes where the fiddler crabs honeycomb the section between tide marks. These burrows are scooped out with the claws, and the debris is either scattered around or piled up to form a semi-arch over the hole. The sand is often rolled into pellets, and after the tide has gone out these are numerous near the water's edge.

What They Say

A Bold Attempt

"My personal opinion—and I think I shall be quoting the sentiments of the British nation—is that the steps taken by President Roosevelt and the large responsibilities he has assumed are such that we can safely say it is one of the boldest attempts ever made by any statesman."—*James A. Hall, British Labor representative.*

Good News

"The cotton textile industry of the country has emerged from the depths of depression and has within its grasp the greatest opportunity for profitable operation since the close of the World War."—*Ernest N. Hood.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Editorials

What About Recognition?

TODAY would be a good time for Americans to consider Russia. For today Maxim Litvinoff lands in New York to open negotiations looking to the regularization of Russian-American relations. And the official hand America extends in greeting to the Soviet Foreign Minister is unsteadied by unofficial doubt and dismay over the possible dangers of this contact with Communism and atheism. The Government at Washington may have its purposes clearly defined, but Americans generally are far from sure what to expect from this big red Bear which now not only "walks like a man" but talks like a Bolshevik.

It would be folly to expect too much. President Roosevelt evidently believes that the policy of nonrecognition is not effective and is ready to explore other methods for achieving the purposes of the United States. Apparently he hopes to trade recognition for certain assurances regarding debts, propaganda or trade. Possibly also some gain may accrue to the world's general fund of good will if Russia and America can now agree to acknowledge each other's existence and enter into normally civil and courteous relations.

But it would be a grave mistake to expect anything approaching genuine friendship to develop at present from the opening of diplomatic channels. There is no value in exaggerating possibilities of discord. And no need to. But it would be well to recognize that better bases will have to be built before real amity can be enjoyed. There is too much loose talk about similarities. It is even said that an "American Socialistic dictatorship" has much in common with the Russian, when, of course, what the United States has today is neither dictatorship nor Socialism in the Russian sense.

It is true that Russia is more like America than any other country in its naïve faith in machines. There is, too, in the Soviet a certain pioneering disregard of class lines. And some critics may trace a kinship between the materialism of Russia and that of America. Indeed, the two countries seem today to share an excessive reliance on an equalization of wealth to remedy all social ills. But between Russia and America stand vital differences.

One, more fundamental even than Communism, is religion. There has been more than enough misunderstanding about the Soviet attitude toward religion. Even the comprehensive and useful report of the American Foundation errs deeply in this respect. It declares the question of religion is "irrelevant" and goes on to give the impression that Soviet policy is very similar to America's provisions for assuring that the public schools shall be undenominational and that there shall be no state religion. As a matter of fact the Russian Government desires not only separation of church and state, but separation of church and individual. It is actively atheistic.

These things should be known. They are not irrelevant if Americans are expecting any close association with Russia to follow recognition. They must profoundly affect all efforts to develop really friendly relations. But they need not prevent the normalizing of diplomatic relations any more than they have prevented trade. They need not unless Americans and Russians are going to regard recognition as a sanction of atheism. Were it so regarded it should not be accorded. Properly and historically, however, resumption of diplomatic relations means merely the regularizing on a responsible and courteous basis of the political relations between two governments. It should be so understood in the present case.

Six Months of the CCC

THERE will be hundreds of pages of dry statistics and facts compiled showing just how many miles of road were built and how many thousands of trees were planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps during its first six months. These will be called the accomplishments of the CCC, but the most real and most valuable of its accomplishments cannot be put into neatly tabulated columns of figures. It is the improvement the CCC has made in the men enrolled.

The change in this respect will be attested by acquaintances of the hundreds of men now returning from these camps, and by the men themselves. A man connected with one of these camps in the far West describes it thus:

"I have seen 6000 men from factory cities of the East come to these hills and return, changed men. They arrived frightened, bewildered and disorderly. They looked and were underfed and undernourished. They quarreled among themselves in squeaky, high-pitched voices. If one word can be found that would have fitted them it is 'discontented.' Nothing pleased them—food, clothing, officers, companions, or the wild mountainous country in which they were to be stationed. They were without initiative, herding together, looking for a leader.

"But they stayed to work, to play, to eat, to sleep, and to live a wholesome existence in the hills. They really accomplished quite a lot in the forests, building roads, clearing brush and making trails, and probably more than paid for their keep by the timber they saved from forest fires.

"And when they left they were an entirely different bunch of men. They were in good spirits; lively, laughing, joking, talking. Their appearance was tremendously improved. They averaged at least ten pounds heavier per man, and were stronger in proportion. They were clean. The sun and the open air had washed the sooty grime off of them. When necessary they were orderly, for they had learned to take orders and obey commands. They looked as neat as any group of men could in that 1917 issue of army clothes. They had developed initiative. They had met and conquered a new environment."

Of course, it would be asking too much to expect one short six months to overcome a lifetime of poor environment and three years of both mental and physical malnutrition. But the fact is, according to those who have seen them, that in this six months the CCC men have made more improvement than even some optimists would have thought possible.

They have been put on the road to better things—the road to their own personal accomplishment and enjoyment. The greatest improvement was made in the men and not in the forests this summer. This is the real accomplishment of the first six months of the CCC.

Striking at Farm Sympathy

AMERICAN farmers have had a more active sympathy among nearly all other sections of the population during the last year than at perhaps any other time within a generation. With the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment bill there was a long-deferred recognition that the plight of the farmer was a national concern. Unprecedented steps have been taken to help the farmers get on their feet. And there is indication that a majority of farmers are coöperating.

But in particular sections of the West there is an extremism that chafes at difficulties and delays, and throws hindrances in the way of farm recovery by its very impatience. This is manifested in the farm strike movement that has visited a score or more of counties with road picketings and thrown wide areas into fear of violence.

If the participants in this movement allow it to take the form of disorder, intimidation and vandalism the result will not be a strike for the benefit of the farmer. It will be a stroke against that sympathetic understanding which the farmer must have from the rest of the people if he is to get any assistance in solving his problems. Arnold Gilberts, head of the Wisconsin division of the Farmers' Holiday Association, shows a shrewder analysis of the situation than some of his confreres when he appeals to his group to avoid further violence and adds,

> Public sentiment, our ally and asset in the fight, will increase or decrease in accordance with your conduct.

Public sentiment, moreover, will favor or oppose the farmers very much in the ratio that their demands seem reasonable or unreasonable. In that respect it is pretty sure to indorse the position of President Roosevelt against the rather visionary recommendations of the five western governors who visited him on Saturday and against the still more radical demands of Milo Reno, the farm holiday leader.

One would suppose that price-fixing in general had been sufficiently discredited in the experiences of the last decade to have lost all attraction. It is true that governmental policies can have some effect on the relations between one set of prices and another, as between farm products and manufactures. But to ask that the Government decree a price for livestock or grain far above the existing market, is to ask an arbitrary and artificial arrangement which the Government would be duty bound to suppress if attempted by any other industry. It would be an arrangement which could be supported only by a terrific drain on the public treasury to hold surpluses off the market or by a regimentation of producers and processors akin to the rationing cards of Russia.

Beyond question the difficulties of the farmer are still serious. His patience has been sorely tried; but so has that of nearly everyone else; and further patience is needed to bring us out of the woods.

The remedies formulated by the Roosevelt Administration for the inequities in farm prices are at work. It was not to be expected that they would effect an instant transformation, but already they show some results. The experiment deserves a reasonable length of time in which to show its possibilities. Producers of wheat, cotton and some other crops already have benefited materially. The region now most touched by discontent is one of corn and livestock—products to which it has been more difficult to apply the allotment plan and processing tax, and which are only now coming into the adjustment program. But it is a fact that farm prices are farther above their low point than are prices of the things a farmer buys.

It would be unfortunate, indeed, if the farm strike movement were to alienate urban sentiment. Millions of farmers are outside its sweep and prefer gentler methods. In its most pardonable aspects the strike shows how compelling is the necessity for crop reduction to the measure of the American market and how desperate is the situation of the marginal farmer in the face of that necessity. The farmer still has need of sympathetic understanding by the rest of the nation.

Politics and Personages

AT ALL times certain persons have stood out in bold relief from the masses, and have been accepted as political leaders and as directors of the public conscience. Often they were acknowledged because they happened to be there, not for any special merit. Peoples followed their presidents and prime ministers as a matter of course, without great regard to their ability.

A striking feature of the post-war period is the general desire in almost every country to find a man who shall not merely be president or prime minister, but shall really be superior in knowledge and wisdom to his fellow citizens. The peoples are anxious to find not those who will merely fill places, but those who will fill places better than anybody else. They are eager to find real chiefs—not titular heads.

The difference is enormous. In earlier days, when the problems which face governments were comparatively unimportant, the peoples were normally content to leave matters to their rulers. Now, with a dozen problems extremely complex and apparently vital, the peoples seek rulers to whom they can leave the responsibility of decision and action, because they feel that these problems are too great for the average man. Hence they are ready to believe in what G. Bernard Shaw has called the superman. They want to confide their destinies in hands they can trust.

In some sense this would appear to be an abdication of democracy. In another sense it is surely an affirmation of democracy. It is because men and women are alive to the seriousness of the situation that they attribute remarkable gifts to those in authority. Because they hope so much, they are led into a sort of hero worship.

Experience shows that the momentary idol sometimes has feet of clay. The hero has not imposed himself on the people by his exceptional actions; the people have created the hero, lending to him virtues he does not possess. Yet, despite disappointments, the search for an extraordinary leader continues.

In certain cases popular opinion does not seem misplaced. In France, for example, Clemenceau in the latter stages of the war fulfilled the expectations which were placed in him. Briand, for a time, was the veritable embodiment of the aspiration toward peace. In Italy, Mussolini has unquestionably—doctrines and methods apart—achieved great things for his country, and has attained an international significance which is unsurpassed. Whether in the long run he will be successful cannot diminish his present supremacy in the councils of the nations.

The Hitler phenomenon is the inevitable result of the ardent desire of a whole people to place at their head a man whom they believe to be capable of deeds which his predecessors failed to perform. It is exceedingly difficult to declare precisely where democracy ends. It is not to be tested by outward forms. The real criterion is whether the people believe in the virtues of their chief; and, until further orders, it is apparent that the majority of Germans either enthusiastically approve of the policy of Hitler or fervently hope that it will produce good fruits.

In the United States there has been seen an almost unprecedented public thirst for a leader to whom the nation can intrust its fate. President Roosevelt enjoys a free hand and has been backed up by popular opinion. Almost everywhere the demand—a virtually universal demand—is for chiefs who will lead humanity out of the Slough of Despond.

The Casual Day

Fall

The curtains of the leaves are drawn apart
And thus would Fall our final loss requite:
Now with a warmth as if from heart to heart
Window to window answers through the night.

"Johnson Sent West to Quell Rising Unrest" reads a decidedly musical headline in a New York paper. It reminds us of "Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross," and the NRA head, it is interesting to observe, is doing almost that very thing, though his mission to the American crossroads country has a more serious purpose than that in the famous nursery rime.

Tonight is election night in New York. As some voters see it the question is whether to vote for O'Brien and Tammany, LaGuardia and Fusion or McKee and confusion.

A "lost ad" in a newspaper brought Dr. William Lyon Phelps' cat back to him only two hours after publication. The Boston Herald says its records show that if the ad had been placed in its columns the cat would have been back in only one hour. The Casual Day would like to mention in all modesty that if Dr. Phelps had placed his ad in this column soon enough he would never have lost his cat.

* * *

Service with a Cheshire smile is our motto.

H. K., evidently a little confused over the United States law against a citizen's owning gold, poses this question for Casual Readers: Is it criminal for an American to be born with a golden spoon in his mouth?

A Casual Outline of Everything

Chapter XI: Rhythm or Reason

It will be seen from the way the chapters of this Outline jump back and forth from X to IV to XV to III that we expect the reader to skip about a bit. Hence this chapter, which elucidates on Terpsichore, and will be found indispensable to the reader who wishes to skip about gracefully.

* * *

A skip in time may save both a hop and a jump. But to skip in time it is necessary to study the ballet, just as to insure good government it is necessary to study the ballot.

* * *

An apparent confusion of the two, it should be noted, led America's biggest city into at least one song-and-dance administration, with a Walker doing some of the catchiest steps.

* * *

You don't have to be graceful to dance
In these times, butcha gotta have rhythm.

* * *

Of course some old-fashioned persons think that dancing should be beautiful even when it's merely dutiful. But it is possible, by watching from the sidelines, to conclude they are in a minority.

* * *

For, after all, dancing is for the mentally immature. Others prefer to sit at home and read the works of their favorite authors, thus saving themselves the disillusioning experience of meeting those authors at the ball.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THERE is now a definite section of French politicians, and a considerable body of the people, who have a settled belief in the possibility of a European war. The fact, for what it is worth, must be stated objectively. Nobody who listens to the conversation of those who pretend to possess full knowledge of the conditions, nobody who reads the newspapers intelligently, nobody who questions peasants and workers, can have any doubt of this belief in the possibility of war. But I would underline two words: "belief" and "possibility." Beliefs may be altogether wrong and possibilities may never be realized.

The attitude of the French is nevertheless pacifist. They assuredly do not want war. The efforts of M. Briand were supported by the vast majority of the French. There was skepticism. Not everyone was persuaded of the efficacy of his methods. There was even opposition, though it was mostly of an irresponsible character. There was criticism expressed inside and outside Parliament. Yet the proof of the overwhelming popularity of Briandism is to be found, despite skepticism, opposition, and criticism, in the fact of M. Briand's continuance in office for seven years under ministries of various complexions, including the ministries of M. Poincaré and M. Tardieu. He was strong because he promised peace and because most people, though they might disapprove of specific actions, thought he was bringing peace.

* * *

It is sometimes objected, of course, that these efforts, though sincere, were subordinated to the resolve to maintain the inequalities and disabilities established by the treaties. No doubt practical concessions came with extreme slowness; and no doubt Germany grew more and more restive as time passed and pleasant words were not converted into genuine deeds. The unfortunate contradiction between a desire for friendliness and a desire to keep acquired advantages has been a highly important factor in European politics. It does not in the least imply double dealing and hypocrisy. It merely suggests the complexity of a vital problem.

The political equality of Germany may be said to have been nominally recognized, when, after Locarno, Germany was admitted into the League of Nations. Yet even this political equality was diminished by a virtual coalition of those nations which stand for the status quo, and on many occasions the great powers appeared to consult each other and to take decisions which they afterward presented to Germany. If it would be improper to describe certain alliances which included the smaller nations as anti-German, it would be perfectly proper to describe them as directed against German conceptions of a European settlement. If it would be improper to describe certain meetings of the great powers as anti-German, it would be perfectly proper to suggest that they were intended to devise ways of resisting German demands.

Substantial concessions have indeed been made in the past few years. The Rhineland has been evacuated. Reparations have been almost completely wiped out. But these steps, satisfactory as they are, were not welcomed with gratitude, because they were belated and were regarded simply as an acceptance of the inevitable. There remained the most serious inequality of all—namely, military inequality.

Fifteen years ago German disarmament was taken to be the first move toward general disarmament. Clear promises were given. They have not been fulfilled. I attended the Disarmament Conference, which eventually opened at Geneva last year, in the early stages; and it was difficult to have confidence in the intention of the nations assembled in Geneva to reduce their forces to the same level as German forces. I think there was, and is, an all-round wish to lighten the burden of armaments but not to accept the German standard as the model for other countries.

* * *

Thus we have on one side a nation which nurses a sense of grievance, considers itself a victim of injustice and of oppression, and that nation feels it will never be treated fairly and on a footing of equality until it is able to match force with force. On the other hand we have a nation—or rather several nations—which do not agree that Germany has been badly treated and which are apprehensive of the growth of German military might. All the discussions about disarmament are falsified and frustrated by the demand for equality on one side and the resolve to cling to superiority—regarded as a synonym of security—on the other. It is difficult to blame Germany for insisting on equality, for without equality it is undoubtedly at a disadvantage in negotiations. It is difficult to blame France for struggling to retain its superiority, for it is suspicious of Germany's ultimate designs. There is a good case to be made out both for France and for Germany; and it is here that the snag, so far as Europe is concerned, of the Disarmament Conference lay.

Nevertheless France was prepared to proceed by experimental stages to something like equality. The French attitude, which was conciliatory, might be judged, as the attitude of France has always been judged, in two different manners. There were those who saw in the French offer a real effort to satisfy Germany. And there were those who saw in the provisos and reservations a mere expedient of delay. While some people hoped Germany would agree to a gradual equalization, there were others who hoped Germany would refuse, thus giving France the political benefit of a *beau geste* and yet relieving France from its commitments. For my part, I think the French Government was truly anxious to reach an accord and was willing to run no little risk. Germany's rejection of proposals which would prolong the preliminary period was received with unfeigned regret.

* * *

More than ever must this central problem of Europe be tackled resolutely. It is far too grave for finesse, for bluff, for clever negotiations pursued interminably. For obviously if France and Germany come to look on themselves as prospective antagonists, the danger of war will be immeasurably increased. From the German side have come assurances of a peaceful purpose. On the French side there is beyond dispute a desire to avoid war. Would it not then be tragic were a misunderstanding, whose consequences may be incalculable, perpetuated? Germany holds out an olive branch. France does not want strife. It is time that useless wrangles should cease, and that both sides should quietly approach, with perfect frankness, the question of their future relations.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Portia and the Bees

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor tells of a strange case which occurred in Concord, N. H., wherein Mr. Allen Brown sold ten pounds of honey, which the purchaser left on his back porch, and, in due time, Mr. Brown's bees carried the whole ten pounds of honey back home again. The problem, according to the narrator, is a baffling one. He says that it calls for the wisdom of Solomon. Does it not need a Portia rather than a Solomon? As I understand it, anyone is entitled to recover stolen property, any time or at any place, provided that they can identify it.

Portia would tell Shylock that he was entitled to go to Mr. Brown's bees and remove the ten pounds of honey which they had taken from his back porch, provided he could identify the identical ten pounds of honey which was stolen from him. She would also tell him that he must not take more than the ten pounds, that he must be sure that the ten pounds which he takes are the ten pounds he lost, and be certain the ten pounds are taken from the hives in which the robbing bees lived. Neither must he spill one drop of honey because to do so would cause Mr. Brown's bees to become aroused and would incite them to begin what is known to beekeepers as "robbing." This would demoralize the whole apiary and lay Shylock liable to a law suit for damages. Should he violate any of these restrictions, he would be guilty not only of trespass but also of petty larceny, both of which are punishable crimes in the law-abiding State of New Hampshire.

J. H. MERRILL,
Formerly associate professor of apiculture and state apiarist of Kansas.

Raynham Center, Mass.

The Seeds of War

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The child is father to the man" is truer than many realize, and we find manhood expressing the imprints made upon the mind of the child. We are all very familiar with the sight of little boys enacting "holdups" and murder with the toy guns given them as playthings. True, these guns seem harmless, but they provide the opportunity for creating criminal instincts in the minds of little children, instincts which later may lead to delinquencies, and finally to crime.

The world is deeply concerned with the question of disarmament, and men of all nations find it difficult to erase from their consciousness the belief in the necessity for munitions of war. Meanwhile, the seeds of war are planted in human consciousness by providing the symbols of war as playthings for children. If crime and war are to be overcome, shall we not aid in this achievement by ceasing to provide playthings which constantly suggest these evils to the impressionable child mind?

Let us hope that human consciousness will be aroused and awakened so that a crusade may be instituted which will outlaw the production and possession of such toys.

Brooklyn, N. Y. MARY IDA WIGGINS.

Bootleggers Always With Us

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every conscientious advocate of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment presumably clings to his position because he believes that the end of prohibition means the downfall of the "bootlegger." As this optimistic theory seems about to be put to the test, it is worth while giving some thought to the more probable consequences of repeal.

Estimates, as well as opinions, may vary as to the amount of illegal liquor sold prior to prohibition, but there is no denying the fact that the bootlegging of liquor flourished in the days of the open saloon. One authority states that in a leading American city there were no less than 5000 prototypes of the present "speakeasy" doing business before the Volstead Act was heard of; and, further, that their existence was such a menace as once to impel legitimate liquor dealers to seek government protection against unlawful competition.

A vicious element which could wield such power, side by side with the properly licensed saloon, and which has had its strength and ingenuity still further tried during more than twelve years of prohibition, will be at no loss to establish a prosperous trade as soon as the current restraints on the liquor stream are removed.

Some years ago, when prohibition had newly come upon the scene, a notorious violator was being sought by officers of the law. The man himself proved quite elusive, but his account books were discovered in a hotel room, and these revealed that, while his gross income amounted to thousands of dollars monthly, his net profit was reckoned in mere hundreds, the difference representing a heavy "overhead charge" paid out in the form of bribery to a long list of officials.

With prohibition gone, most of these officers would, of course, disappear, and thereby the bootlegger's largest single item of expense would be eliminated. As a result, they will readily undersell their law-abiding competitors, and those who drink will buy the cheapest product they can obtain and suffer the consequences.

Thus, American citizens will awaken to see that they have been betrayed once more. Instead of depriving the bootlegger of his means of existence, they will have merely done him a favor! GEORGE B. EVANS.

Chicago.

What the Public Wants to Know About

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every little while someone on the radio or in a popular magazine attempts to convey the impression that the United States Department of Agriculture issues publications on very frivolous or trivial topics, or that it is deteriorating into a dressmaker's assistant, or wasting time on mere women's interests. A more accurate picture of the department's activities may perhaps be gained from an analysis of 100 farmers' bulletins, leaflets and circulars on their way to be reprinted.

Strange to say, twenty-four of the 100 reprints were about crop production and utilization; twenty-one told how to control plant diseases and insect pests; eighteen others took up the subject of caring for livestock or meat or fur production, and seven more dealt with poultry. So 70 per cent concerned farming proper.

Three more were on birds, a very necessary adjunct in crop production, and six discussed forestry and lumber. Another three took up questions of farm water-power and water supply, two considered protecting the farm from fire, and two treated of erosion—not exactly trivial subjects. Together, these account for 16 per cent and, with the first group, for 86 per cent of the reprints.

Only fourteen dealt with household and garden affairs, of potential interest to everyone everywhere. J. R. B.

Washington.

Garden "Colonies" in America

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of Oct. 2 Mr. Abbot has an interesting account of the Garden Colonies of Scandinavia which he concludes with the question: "Why has no American city undertaken to supply them?"

Traveling along the Boston Post Road toward New York, one will note as he enters the city of New Rochelle a large truck garden at the northern boundary. This is one of a series of such gardens that were established by the Emergency Work Relief Committee. Miss Emerson, who is in charge of the work for the city, states that this year there were 350 such gardens in operation and they were very successful, removing many from the relief.

I understand that there are many more truck gardens around large cities in New York State this year, all of which are directed by the Emergency Work Committee of the State. WM. C. WATT.

Larchmont, N. Y.